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# CONTENTS

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INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PFLP's Habash Discusses Peace Treaty, Egypt's Role in Area [London AD-DUSTER 30 Apr-6 May] A 1

New Palestinian Revolutionary Party Reportedly To Be Formed [Kuwait AS-SIYASAH 30 Apr] A 5

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Military Chief of Staff Leaves for FRG C 1

Commerce Minister Leaves for Manila C 1

KUWAIT

AL-QABAS: Danger of Nuclear 'Explosion' in Middle East C 1

OMAN

Voice of Oman: U.S., UK Military Presence Causing Threat C 2

Foreign Under Secretary Returns From Pakistan C 3

QATAR

Value of Riyal Raised by 2 Percent C 3

SAUDI ARABIA

Government Suspends Publication of AL-MADINA for 2 Days C 3

'Source' Comments on Egyptian Relations, Reported Rivalries [Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI 30 Apr] C 4

UAE

Last of ADF Contingent Returns From Lebanon C 4

EGYPT

Diplomatic Relations Severed With Djibouti D 1

Begin's Statements on Treaty Criticized D 1

Foreign Ministry Statement on Islamic Conference in Morocco D 2

Passage of First Israeli Ship Through Canal Reported [AL-AHRAM 30 Apr] D 2

Attempt To Involve Palestinians in Jordan Criticized D 3

Al-Fath Sees Difficulties in Coming Negotiations With Israel [AL-AKHBAR 30 Apr] D 4

Mustafa Amin Points to Road to Peace in Mideast [AKHBAR AL-YAWM 28 Apr] D 7

IRAQ

Council Ratifies Cooperation Agreement With Saudi Arabia E 1
Workers Burn As-Sadat in Effigy on May Day E 1
Saddam Husayn Receives Cuban Transportation Minister E 1
Joint Planning Committee Begins Meetings in Baghdad E 1
Foreign Ministry Official Meets With Foreign Envoys E 2
Foreign Minister Receives Congolese Envoy E 2
Information Minister Hammudi Holds Paris Press Conference E 2
ATH-THAWRAH Condemns Passage of Israeli Ship Through Canal E 5
ATH-THAWRAH Lauds Sudanese 'Popular Struggle' Against Numayri E 6
ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT Reports Reason for Minister's Dismissal E 7
[London 27 Apr]
Syrian Industry Minister Arrives, Makes Statement E 7
Somali Envoy Arrives in Baghdad, Makes Statement E 7
Siad Message E 7
Norwegian Oil, Industry Minister Gjerde Arrives in Baghdad E 8
Danish Health Minister Enggaard Arrives in Baghdad E 8
Health Ministers' Meeting E 8
Education Minister Returns From Damascus, Makes Statement E 8
GDR Minister Kleiber Departs Following 4-Day Visit E 9
Hungarian Health Minister Concludes 5-Day Visit E 9
Ba'th Party Official Leaves for Geneva Conference E 9

JORDAN

Minister Ibrahim Comments on Begin's Plan F 1
Second Aid Installment Received From Iraq F 1
Iraqi Minister Discusses Social Services With Officials F 1
Government To Send Delegation to Islamic Conference F 2
Prince Hasan Interview With Kuwaiti Paper Reported F 2
[JORDAN TIMES 4 May]

LEBANON

Parliamentary Delegation Requests Government Resignation G 1
VOL Reports Sighting of Israeli Gunboats G 1

SYRIA

Czechoslovak Friendship Delegation Holds Talks H 1
Darwish, Norwegian Oil Minister Discuss Joint Cooperation H 1
Al-Halabi Receives Minister H 2
TISHRIN Responds to Begin's Radio Interview H 3

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Minister Receives Omani Front Leader 2 May I 1
Nigerian, Malian Heads of State Arrive 3 May I 1
Meeting With Bendjedid I 2

LIBYA

Foreign Minister Receives PROLINAT Official I 2
Siddick Statement I 2
Imperialist Acts of 'Terror, Suppression' Condemned I 4

MAURITANIA

Prime Minister Bouceif on Contacts With POLISARIO I 5

MOROCCO

Bouabid Presents Government Program to House I 5
Mauritanian Prime Minister Departs 2 May I 6
King Hassan Holds Talks With Saudi Prince Fahd I 7

WESTERN SAHARA

Defense Ministry Issues Communique on Military Victories I 7
Information Minister on Liberation of Amgala I 7
POLISARIO's European Representative on OAU I 7

ISRAEL

Foreign Ministry Disputes Cairo Statement N 1
Labor Party Comments on Autonomy Program N 1
Reaction From Begin's Office N 1
Labor Party on Rebuke N 2
HA'ARETZ on Publication of Autonomy Plan [3 May] N 2
4 May Morning Press Discusses Autonomy Issue N 3
Ehrlich Agrees To Increase Settlement Budget N 4
[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 3 May]
3 May Press on Saudi-Egyptian-U.S. Relations, Settlements N 5
Soviet Delegation To Arrive 'Next Week' N 5
Arab Land Expropriated by Interior Ministry N 5
[Jerusalem POST 3 May]
Terrorist Organization Uncovered; Eight Arrested N 5
Gaza Parents Appeal to Egypt for Release of Sons N 6
Detainees May Be Released as Gesture to Egypt N 6
High Court Rejects Student's Expulsion Appeal N 6
Bethlehem University Closed Due to Riots N 6
Neve Tzuf Settlers Protest Lack of Security N 7
Women in Hadassa Building To Be Removed N 7
[HA'ARTEZ 3 May]
Yamit Settlers Shut Off Gas Wells in Protest N 7
East Jerusalem Electricity Company Funds Confiscated N 8
[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 4 May]
Briefs: Soviet Immigration Statistics N 8

IRAN

Thousands Mourn Death of Ayatollah Motahhari R 1
Yazdi Says Armed Forces To Be Cut by Half R 1
NVOI: United Front Needed To Safeguard Revolution R 1
NVOI on Importance of Workers Day, Housing Problem R 3

SOUTH ASIA

BANGLADESH

Dacca Radio Reports Egypt's Mubarak Visit S 1

INDIA

Egyptian Vice President Arrives for 2-Day Visit S 1
As-Sadat Message to Desai S 1
Sanjay Gandhi, Others Released From Jail S 1
New Heavy Water, Nuclear Power Plants Planned S 2

PAKISTAN

Omani Official Meets Haq, Departs S 2

PFLP'S HABASH DISCUSSES PEACE TREATY, EGYPT'S ROLE IN AREA

LD031621 London AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 30 Apr-6 May 79 pp 16, 17 LD

[Interview granted by PFLP leader Dr George Habash to Yusuf Shuwayri in Beirut--date not given]

[Text] Dr George Habash's voice will remain unique inside the Palestinian revolution. He has become known as the "revolution's conscience" because he represents the revolution's purity, clarity and roots. Therefore, he will continue to be of special significance regardless of the different views expressed regarding his pragmatic political line and alliances.

In this interview with AD-DUSTUR, Dr Habash discusses his views on the present stage, the PFLP's attitude toward the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and how to oppose it. Dr Habash believes that the Egyptian president, in cooperation with the United States and Israel, "will play a major and basic role at the level of the whole Arab area as well as in certain parts of the African Continent." He believes that the United States will not be contented with what it has achieved so far but will also try "to involve other parties in this alliance." The PFLP leader affirmed that "there is no longer any justification for any Arab regime to adopt a middle-of-the-road stand" and that "it is essential to adopt a clear and firm stand toward imperialism and its interests in the area."

Dr George Habash called for speeding up completion of Syrian-Iraqi unity since it is a step toward creating a tangible framework providing the resources and capabilities enabling us to mount effective confrontation. The following is text of the interview:

[Question] What in your opinion is the magnitude of the treaty that As-Sadat has signed?

[Answer] The signing of this treaty of humiliation and surrender will confront the Arab area and its nationalist and progressive forces with a new stage whose principal feature will be the shifting of an Arab confrontation state and the biggest of all the states from a position of conflict with the enemy to one of siding with him and linking with this enemy in a new alliance in the area under the supervision and with the participation of the United States. This alliance will not only play a major part in protecting the parties to it and their interests in the area but will also go beyond that--to playing a basic role throughout the Arab area and in certain parts of the African Continent.

The traitor As-Sadat made this clear when he asked the United States to provide him with arms on the grounds that he will have tasks to fulfill in the Arab area and Africa. As-Sadat's defense minister made this clear when he said that the signing of treaty with Israel does not mean halting the arming of the army. He said that the army will continue to be armed in order to be able to fulfill the tasks to be assigned to it in the future. This was also made clear in the role the Egyptian forces played in crushing the revolution in Shaba Province and in dispatching Egyptian forces to replace the Iranian forces in Oman in order to continue to strike at our people's revolution there under the Oman Liberation Front's leadership. We believe that this alliance will not be confined to Egypt and Israel. In fact, U.S. imperialism will seek to expand this alliance to include several other countries in its ranks.

Imperialism, which, in the person of its leader Carter, exerted efforts until it succeeded in concluding the agreement, will exert further efforts in order to insure the success and continuity of this agreement.

U.S. imperialism believes that the Middle East is the No 1 area as far as its interests are concerned. Consequently, it is making incessant and continuing efforts to subject the area to its will. Imperialism has lost an impregnable stronghold and one of its bastions in the area with the downfall of the shah as a result of the great Iranian people's uprising. The shah's downfall means the collapse of one of the principal pillars on which imperialism relied in implementing its plans in the area. This regime was one of the three principled parties to the new alliance.

[Question] Do you believe that the United States will be content with this treaty or will it stir up the eastern front?

[Answer] Imperialism will try to compensate for its loss by trying to involve other parties in the alliance. Foremost of these parties will be Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Jordan, Sudan and others. The Saudi response to the U.S. plan following Brzezinski's visit was self-evident in the attempt to evade the implementation of the Baghdad summit resolutions which represent the minimum, and the failure to adopt a stand clearly condemning As-Sadat's step. Saudi Arabia is required to weaken any radical Arab stand against As-Sadat and his regime.

[Question] How did As-Sadat reach this point, and how will the nationalist regimes and forces opposing the treaty confront him?

[Answer] The traitorous Egyptian regime did not reach this point by accident Rather, it was the culmination of the policy the regime has been pursuing since it took over power following the late President Gamal 'Abd an-Nasir's departure. The most dangerous thing that the treaty and the Egyptian regime's step represents is the recognition for the first time by an Arab state of the legality of the Zionist entity and the opening of the doors to the Zionist economy to invade the area. There is not only this, but also opening the doors to Zionist culture. We in the PFLP believe that our conflict with the enemy is a conflict for survival and not a border dispute between two countries. Consequently, the legality of the Zionist entity is being confirmed at the expense of the Arab nation and its existence. We believe that this treaty consolidates the existence of this enemy, which means that real dangers are now threatening the Arab nation's existence and its nationalist and progressive forces in particular.

Therefore, these forces, whether in or out of power, are called upon more than ever before to give the real answer to this treaty in order to abort it and block its path. The answer was made clear following the traitor As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, when our Palestinian masses in the occupied territories staged their splendid uprising--the masses that said "no" to As-Sadat, "no" to surrender and "no" to the imperialist-Zionist settlement. The answer also came clear when the first conference of the countries of steadfastness and confrontation was held in Tripoli, a conference which marked the beginning of the real stand in the Arab arena. It also came clear from the Arab people's conference in Tripoli, which was attended by all the Arab nationalist and progressive forces and issued a clear statement defining these forces' stand toward As-Sadat's step.

But despite all this and the total rejection of his steps, the agent As-Sadat carried on with his treason. The second step was taken at Camp David in September 1978 and the agreements he concluded with Begin under the aegis of the leader of imperialism, Carter. Once again the answer to this came in the continued uprising by our masses in the occupied territories and their rejection of these agreements and of the self-rule plot despite the cruelty of the campaign of repression which the occupation authorities mounted and are still mounting against the masses.

The answer also came from the convening of the third conference of the countries of steadfastness and confrontation in Damascus in late September 1978 and the important political decision they adopted. This was followed by the Syrian-Iraqi pact, which constituted an important step in the confrontation as a whole in view of the fact that the pact has changed the balance of power in the area in favor of the nation and progressive regimes and forces.

[Question] What is your opinion of the Baghdad conference as a step in the right direction and in the adherence of certain regimes to its resolutions? Are the resolutions adequate now that the treaty has been signed?

[Answer] The Baghdad summit was held in October 1978 and all the countries, with the exception of As-Sadat's regime, took part in it. The summit adopted a number of resolutions which represented the minimum that can be achieved by all the Arab countries with their different political inclinations. Saudi Arabia, Sudan, North Yemen and the Sultanate of Oman played a major role in impeding the adoption of decisive resolutions against the Egyptian regime under the pretext that the treaty had not then been signed. The most significant thing about the Baghdad summit is that it withdrew Arab legality from As-Sadat and declared that As-Sadat represents only himself. Nevertheless, As-Sadat continued with his treason, ignoring the Arab masses and flouting their will by signing the surrender treaty. There was no longer any justification for any Arab regime to adopt a middle-of-the-road stand. There was no longer room for maneuvering. Either a regime has to be with As-Sadat and his treason or against such treason not only in words but also in deeds. The basis for any united Arab stand in the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation must primarily be practical action.

[Question] What in your opinion should the means of confrontation be after the treaty is signed?

[Answer] Our Arab masses have offered great sacrifices, and, therefore, now that the situation has reached this point they will not accept that confrontation should be confined to reactions in the shape of political attitudes. The situation calls on all the nationalist and progressive forces to move from a position of reaction to one of direct action. Any lesser stand will be rejected by our masses.

We in the PFLP, realizing that we should bear part of the responsibility in the confrontation operation, would like to state our view on the broad lines of confrontation in the coming stage:

First, to reaffirm that there will be no coexistence with Zionism on the grounds that our conflict with the Zionist enemy is a conflict of survival, not over borders.

Second, to reaffirm the adoption of a clear and firm stand toward imperialism and its interests in the area and to restate that imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, is our principal enemy and, consequently, to seek to strike at its interests in the area and liquidate its presence and reject any idea claiming that it can be neutralized in the conflict with the enemy. All factors and signs daily indicate this.

Third, to adopt a clear stand toward Arab reaction and to reveal the truth about it to our Arab masses as well as to explain to them that it is part of the enemy camp. It was reaction that prompted As-Sadat to commit this treason by covering up for him. Reaction is also the force that strikes at our nationalist forces in our area and looks after the interests of U.S. imperialism and others.

Fourth, to seek to pursue the policy of popular liberation war in confronting the Zionist-imperialist enemy while not belittling the role that the regular armies can play in the battle. The war in south Lebanon in March 1978 proved the effectiveness of a popular liberation war in standing up to the enemy and inflicting heavy losses on him.

Fifth, to seek to strengthen links and alliances in the ranks of the nationalist and progressive Arab forces and to use democratic dialog as the only means of settling any differences that might arise among us.

Sixth, strengthening the cohesion between the Arab masses and their nationalist and progressive forces and regimes and the socialist camp, foremost of which is the Soviet Union, in order to create the broadest international front in the face of the ferocious imperialist onslaught of which the area is a target.

[Question] How can these lines be translated into practical steps?

[Answer] In our view the practical implementation of these lines involves the following:

First, supporting the steadfastness and struggle of our masses in the occupied territories with diverse material and moral means to enable them to continue resisting.

Second, seeking to provide all the means necessary to support the Lebanese nationalist movement, the Palestinian revolution and Syria in the face of the imperialist-reactionary-secessionist plans in Lebanon in the light of the fact that the Lebanese arena will be one of the places where the peace treaty will be translated into practical steps and because this arena includes three basic forces which are hostile to the treaty and stand against it.

Third, speeding up Syrian-Iraqi unity, because such unity constitutes a step toward creating a tangible framework providing the resources and capabilities enabling us to mount effective resistance.

Fourth, supporting the masses in North Yemen under the Northern Democratic Front's leadership against all the conspiracies which imperialism and its reactionary agents are hatching in the area.

Fifth, supporting the struggle of our masses in Oman under the Oman Liberation Front's leadership against the reactionary regime there and giving them every help and assistance.

Sixth, supporting the Libyan masses and their progressive Algerian regime in the face of the imperialist-reactionary plots being implemented by the Egyptian regime through the concentration of its forces on the borders with Libya.

Seventh, supporting the Algerian masses and their progressive Algerian regime in the face of the plans being carried out by Moroccan reaction and the imperialist quarters in the area.

Eighth, supporting the struggle of our masses in the Western Sahara under the POLISARIO Front's leadership against Moroccan and Mauritanian reaction and their schemes.

Ninth, supporting the Egyptian nationalist movement and proving it with the means to stand fast against As-Sadat's agent regime because the task of toppling this regime primarily falls to the Egyptian masses and their nationalist movement.

Tenth, supporting all the Arab popular struggle movements in all Arab countries ruled by reactionary regimes and providing aid for this struggle.

All this calls for an immediate and urgent meeting of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, including Iraq, in order to take the practical steps to confront the present stage.

We are calling for this while realizing that the steadfastness and confrontation states, of which Iraq is a part, will shoulder the major and basic part of the confrontation.

We are fully confident that our Arab masses, under the leadership of their nationalist regimes and forces, are capable of confronting this blatant treason, resisting the new imperialist plan and continuing their struggle until the objective of the total liberation of the Palestinian soil is achieved.

NEW PALESTINIAN REVOLUTIONARY PARTY REPORTEDLY TO BE FORMED

LD031415 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 30 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[Text] Baghdad--The establishmen. of a new Palestinian revolutionary party is expected to be announced by Naji 'Allush. The party's organizational elements will come from the Iraqi-based group that was under Abu Nidal's (Sabri al-Banna) leadership and which has been active in operations abroad.

It has been confirmed that Abu Nidal's group, known as the "Fatah movement--the true line," recently suffered from multiplicity of leadership in the wake of Abu Nidal's illness. The situation was described by some as a rift, but to put it more precisely it was a "democratic separation."

Following Abu Nidal's admission to Ar-Rashid military hospital 5 months ago after suffering an acute heart attack, he was compelled to relinquish his responsibilities temporarily and hand them over to a body headed by Naji 'Allush, who had moved from Lebanon. The body in question includes Abu Dawud, Abu Zaki, 'Umar Fahmi, Abu Hazim and 'Abd ar-Rahman 'Isa.

The group's leadership was effectively in the hands of Naji 'Allush, especially during Abu Nidal's absence for treatment in a European capital. Following his return from Europe, Sabri al-Banna was told by the committee that it was the legitimate decision-making body and that its decisions were binding on him as well. But at this point a difference of opinion occurred in the committee as a result of which two committee members stood with Abu Nidal while the rest supported 'Allush's stand, whose ultimate aim was to establish a new Palestinian revolutionary party. Under this new arrangement, Abu Nidal kept his headquarters in the premises of Fatah's office in Baghdad, and the training camp set up in one of the Iraqi provinces remained under his command. The rest of the members under 'Alush's leadership will operate in several fields abroad.

The Palestinian revolution sources believe that both Naji 'Allush and Abu Nidal enjoy Iraq's support, but it is understood that the PLO's official office will be headed by 'Abbas Zaki, the PLO's representative in Aden.

## BAHRAIN

### MILITARY CHIEF OF STAFF LEAVES FOR FRG

JN031217 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1150 GMT 3 May 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 3 May--Staff Maj Gen Shaykh [illegible]lfah ibn Hamad Al Khalifah, chief of staff of the Bahraini Defense Forces, left her[illegible] this morning on an official weeklong visit to the FRG.

The Bahraini official is expected to hold talks with FRG officials on bilateral relations.

### COMMERCE MINISTER LEAVES FOR MANILA

JN032038 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 2010 GMT 3 May 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 3 May--Muhammad Habib al-Qasim, Bahraini minister of commerce and agriculture, left here this evening for Manila at the head of a delegation to attend the international trade conference to begin in Manila on 5 May. He will also pay official visits to Australia and New Zealand.

Before his departure, Al-Qasim told the GULF NEWS AGENCY that the conference will discuss problems of international foreign trade such as freight, inflation and currency fluctuations.

Al-Qasim said that his visit to Australia is in response to an official invitation from the Australian deputy prime minister and trade minister to strengthen bilateral trade and economic relations.

Al-Qasim pointed out that he will visit New Zealand to deliver a written message from Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah to the New Zealand prime minister on strengthening bilateral trade and economic relations.

## KUWAIT

### AL-QABAS: DANGER OF NUCLEAR 'EXPLOSION' IN MIDDLE EAST

JN031100 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1040 GMT 3 May 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 3 May--In an article today, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS states that a wide area of the Middle East might be exposed to a large nuclear explosion [as received] as a result of the earthquake that struck an area where an Israeli nuclear reactor exploded last week.

The paper adds that the earthquake's epicenter was an area near the Dead Sea that includes the Beersheba area, where an Israeli nuclear reactor is located in Dimona, and that Israeli authorities have been trying to conceal scientific facts so as not to raise panic.

The paper adds that it got this information from Washington and that responsible U.S. circles have not published it.

The paper says that the head of the earthquakes center at the Israeli Energy Ministry had prepared a secret report on the repercussions, but the Israeli Government banned its publication.

OMAN

VOICE OF OMAN: U.S., UK MILITARY PRESENCE CAUSING THREAT

LD031712 Aden Voice of Oman in Arabic 1545 GMT 2 May 79

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Brothers: The victory of the Iranian revolution has brought about a great [word indistinct] in the treacherous (?agent) policy being pursued by the rulers of Muscat. Moreover, the agents in Muscat now feel themselves unable to stand up to the Omani masses and their armed revolution. This has heightened their fear and panic, which explains why they are crying for help. The regime sent several delegations to visit a number of Arab and foreign capitals, which resulted in an American buildup in Ras (Musalaam) in addition to Masirah Island. The British have also begun to reinforce their military and political presence. As for the traitor, As-Sadat, he sent a force of 15,000 soldiers. All these [word indistinct] took place in the wake of the downfall of the regime of the shah.

It was very natural for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman [PFLO] to take action to explain the dimensions of this (?hysteria) and [word indistinct]. Several high-level delegations from the front undertook an intensive political initiative, beginning with a press conference in Beirut at which many representatives of news agencies and correspondents of Arab and world newspapers and magazines heard a political statement issued by the Central Executive Committee. The delegation which gave the conference also held a series of meetings and talks with groups of the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese nationalist movement.

The PFLO Central Executive Committee received an official invitation from the Soviet Government to visit the friendly USSR. Accordingly, a high-level delegation led by Comrade 'Abd al-Aziz al-Qadi, chairman of the Central Executive Committee, responded to this invitation and paid an official visit to the friendly USSR. Comrade 'Abd al-Aziz al-Qadi subsequently expressed his deep satisfaction at the results of the visit.

Another delegation, led by comrade 'Abd al-Hafiz Juman, member of the Foreign Relations Department of the Central Executive Committee, is paying an official visit to sisterly Algeria in response to an invitation from the Central Executive Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front. This delegation will hold a series of talks with leaders of the Algerian revolution.

Yet another high-level delegation, led by comrade Muhammad Ahmad (al-Ghassani), member of the Central Executive Committee, is currently paying an official visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran in response to the invitation received by the Central Executive Committee from the Islamic government. During its stay there, the delegation is scheduled to meet a number of officials of the Islamic government and will also meet Ayatollah Khomeyni at his residence in the holy city of Qom.

Another delegation from the Popular Front visited the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the Iraqi Republic and the Syrian Arab Republic earlier this month.

Brothers: The purpose of these intensive political moves undertaken by the leadership of the revolution is basically to explain the dimensions of the Egyptian military intervention, the increased British and U.S. military presence in our country and its consequences--namely, a serious threat to the security and stability of not only our country but to the Arab Gulf and Peninsula, the Middle East and the world as a whole.

The leadership of the revolution has been paying special attention to its allies and friends; these visits are not the first to be paid by the front.

They are of the utmost importance in that they come in the wake of the great victory achieved by the Iranian peoples. They also follow the signing by the traitor Anwar as-Sadat of the treacherous treaty--a matter that necessitated the holding of meetings and consultations with the friends of the revolution and its allies both in the Arab region and in the states of the socialist camp, headed by the friendly USSR. There is no doubt these meetings and consultations will help reinforce and cement militant relations in the joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. These consultations will also lead to the consolidation of our national and pan-Arab struggle against our enemies--the imperialists, Zionists and Arab reactionaries. Let there be more meetings and consultations between the revolution and its allies and friends. Let the bonds of struggle and internationalist relations be reinforced in the joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction and for the sake of liberation, social progress, democracy and peace.

FOREIGN UNDER SECRETARY RETURNS FROM PAKISTAN

JN040915 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0900 GMT 4 May 79 JN

[Text] Muscat, 4 May--Omani Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Yusuf al-'Alawi returned here from Islamabad today following an official 3-day visit to Pakistan. During the visit, Mr al-'Alawi held official talks with his Pakistani counterpart, Mr Shahnawaz, on bilateral relations, Islamic issues and matters of common interest.

## QATAR

VALUE OF RIYAL RAISED BY 2 PERCENT

JN031804 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 May 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 3 May--The State of Qatar has decided to revalue its riyal upward by 2 percent as of 15 May to maintain parity with foreign currencies.

The Qatari Monetary Establishment issued an official statement today pointing out that the State of Qatar is taking this measure in the public interest. This measure is in line with the policy of combating price increases and maintaining the parity of the Qatari riyal with other foreign currencies.

## SAUDI ARABIA

GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS PUBLICATION OF AL-MADINA FOR 2 DAYS

JN021514 Doha QNA in Arabic 1505 GMT 2 May 79 JN

[Text] Riyadh, 2 May--The Saudi Information Ministry today issued a decree suspending the AL-MADINA daily for 2 days effective today.

The decree explains that the suspension of AL-MADINA comes as a result of publication of articles opposing the esteemed principles of Islam.

'SOURCE' COMMENTS ON EGYPTIAN RELATIONS, REPORTED RIVALRIES

LD031017 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 30 Apr 79 pp 1, 4 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Following reports by the press and the news media regarding internal disputes that reportedly broke out within the Saudi royal family and in the light of what has been said about Saudi Arabia's attitude toward the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, a Saudi source has made the following statement to AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI:

"First, the Saudi Arabian Kingdon's attitude toward President Anwar as-Sadat's initiative since the visit to Jerusalem, the Camp David accord and, finally, the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty has been clear and firm in condemning, rejecting and denouncing the Egyptian Government's policy from A to Z. This has been confirmed by the kingdom's official statements and decisions, the latest being the decision to sever diplomatic relations with Cairo in compliance with the Baghdad conference resolutions. The kingdom has signed these resolutions and is committed to them the same way it is committed to all the resolutions that it approved in the recent and distant past.

"Secondly, what has been reiterated regarding the existence of internal disputes in Saudi Arabia gives the impression that such disputes are a matter of fact. The statements made by Amir 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, reflect the cohesive unity of rule in the Saudi Arabian Kingdom.

"Thirdly, the kingdom's share of allocations [to the confrontation states] which the Baghdad conference approved will be paid during 1979 and within the set time. This will take place after 1 Rajab, corresponding to 27 May 1979. It is known that the kingdom's budget comes into effect on 1 Rajab of every year. This is a fact known to all those concerned."

UAE

LAST OF ADF CONTINGENT RETURNS FROM LEBANON

JN021856 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1822 GMT 2 May 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 2 May--The fifth group of the UAE forces participating in the Arab Deterrent Force [ADF] in Lebanon ended its military mission there and returned home today.

The first group of the UAE forces arrived in the UAE on 26 April and was followed by other groups. The last group was the one that arrived in the UAE by land today.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS SEVERED WITH DJIBOUTI

NC031906 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 3 May 79 NC

[Text] The Arab Republic of Egypt has decided to break off political and diplomatic relations with Djibouti in return for Djibouti's decision to break off relations with Egypt. An official spokesman has said that Egypt was well aware of the pressures and enticements that have recently been brought to bear on Djibouti to take this decision following similar decisions by a number of Arab states that submitted to coercion and cajoling.

BEGIN'S STATEMENTS ON TREATY CRITICIZED

NC031514 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1420 GMT 3 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 3 May--A responsible source at the Foreign Ministry has made the following statement in reply to recent statements by the Israeli prime minister:

1. Statements issued for local consumption, especially if they contain preconditions for negotiations inconsistent with what has already been agreed upon, may have the effect of obstructing the ongoing efforts to establish a just, permanent and coprehensive peace in the Middle East in the interest of all the states and peoples of the region.

2. Such statements cannot erase the facts contained in the Camp David documents, the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and the complementary agreement on establishing full autonomy for the Palestinian people on their land in the West Bank and Gaza preliminary to their self-determination--documents that are based on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

3. The principles contained in the Egyptian-Israeli treaty are the agreed upon bases for negotiations on other fronts. Consequently, these principles, which include withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the removal of the settlements built by Israel in violation of international law, also apply to the Golan Heights, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including Jerusalem.

4. Security cannot be achieved by seizing others' land but by establishing relations among the parties based on recognition of their rights, on trust and on neighborliness.

5. The autonomy envisaged during the transitional period, as stipulated in the documents signed among Egypt, Israel and the United States, is a full autonomy that will enjoy all powers after the Israeli military government and its civilian administration are abolished, after the Israeli forces are withdrawn and after the remaining forces are stationed in specific locations.

The most eloquent reply to Israel's allegations on this subject is that the Palestinian autonomous authority will have strong Palestinian police forces under its command. Moreover, it is the Palestinian autonomous authority that will participate in the political negotiations with Israel for a settlement of the Palestinian problem.

6. Contrary to the Israeli prime minister's statements, the negotiations on establishing autonomy are tied to an agreed-upon timetable that has a target goal of 1 year for concluding the talks within the framework of a comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis.

FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON ISLAMIC CONFERENCE IN MOROCCO

NC032234 Cairo MENA in English 2215 GMT 3 May 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, May 3, (MENA)--The Arab Republic of Egypt has called for an Islamic states summit to consider the Arab Jerusalem liberation cause and to ensure the return of that holy city to Islamic and Arab sovereignty, being the cornerstone of peace, stability and security in the Middle East. In a statement by the Foreign Ministry tonight, Egypt said it considered that the Islamic states foreign ministers conference, scheduled for Morocco, should be a preparatory conference paving the way for an Islamic summit, which should basically assume real historic responsibility for the restoration of Jerusalem, away from attempts to obliterate the features of that cause, to shirk participation in responsibility for the confrontation of that question, or to hide behind negative stands and traditional recommendations which would fail to achieve for our Islamic and Arab world its rights and aspirations.

Egypt affirmed that it makes its presence at the Islamic foreign ministers conference, scheduled for next Tuesday in Morocco, conditional on sister Morocco's response to the call for convening that Islamic summit, provided that the foreign ministers conference shall prepare for that summit.

The Foreign Ministry statement recalled that in December 1978 Moroccan King Hassan II received Muhammad Hasan at-Tuhami as envoy of President as-Sadat to call for an Islamic summit to consider the liberation of holy Jerusalem, on the ground that it was the Morrocan king who called for the first Islamic summit in Rabat in 1969 following the fire incident in Al-Aqsa Mosque and the fact that Morocco was the Islamic organisations' host country for this year. This was the second meeting between the Moroccan king and At-Tuhami in a week and in it the king received a message from President as-Sadat wishing the king success in convening a comprehensive Islamic peoples meeting at that level to be concerned with the cause of liberating Arab Jerusalem and ensuring its return to Islamic and Arab sovereignty as the cornerstone for the stability of peace and security in the Arab area.

Egypt, in this stage of the Islamic peoples struggle towards the restoration of Jerusalem, would renew its call to convene that summit to lay down a line of action, fix responsibility and objectivity and take such measures as the Islamic countries' heads consider proper and capable of restoring the Islamic right to the occupied Arab Jerusalem. This is on the strength of the fact that the elements of leadership, views and decision in the Islamic conference organisation are basically invested in summits. Egypt therefore considers the foreign ministers conference scheduled for Morocco should be one in preparation for an Islamic summit, which should assume real and historic responsibility for the restoration of holy Jerusalem, the statement continued.

PASSAGE OF FIRST ISRAELI SHIP THROUGH CANAL REPORTED

LD030937 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 30 Apr 79 p 8 LD

[Text] The 4,500-ton Israeli ship Ashdod entered the Suez Canal yesterday and joined the convoy of the commercial ships that passed through the canal. The Israeli ship was allowed to pass after paying the fixed passage dues. This is the first Israeli ship allowed to pass through the Suez Canal in implementation of the peace agreement.

ATTEMPT TO INVOLVE PALESTINIANS IN JORDAN CRITICIZED

NC040903 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 4 May 79 NC

[From the Listeners' Mailbag program]

[Text] The first question came in a letter sent by Ibrahim Hasan Salim, a student at the secondary school of Shibin al-Kawm. The listener asks in his message to the program: Has the Palestinian resistance returned to Amman, and what is its future in Jordan?

To answer this question, we have here with us Wajih Abu Dhikri, the deputy chief editor of AL-AKHBAR newspaper:

[Begin recording] Yes, the Palestinian resistance has returned to Jordan. We all hope that this is no trap set by the Ba'th Party of Syria and the bloody Ba'th Party in Iraq. The return of the Palestinian resistance to Jordan might cause King Husayn to repeat the September massacre of 1970 better known as Black September. No fewer than 50,000 Palestinian martyrs fell in this massacre. Syria and Iraq were behind the incitement of the resistance to confront King Husayn. The Iraqi and Syrian Ba'thists promised to support the resistance.

When the confrontation took place between the resistance and the king's forces, they left the resistance to face its fate alone.

All that we fear is for history to repeat itself--that the resistance will fall into a trap in Jordan, that the Black September massacre will be repeated, and that Iraq and Syria will leave the resistance to face the massacre by itself. An indication of this are the clashes at the Jordanian university between Palestinian and Jordanian youths when the Palestinians shouted slogans that Transjordan is part of Palestinian soil. These clashes are an indication of danger to the Jordanian Royal Court.

It has been rumored in Jordan that the security authorities there seized arms and ammunition smuggled from Syria to Jordan to be used by the resistance when the confrontation begins. Rumors also indicate that the quantity of arms seized by the Jordanian security authorities only represents a very minor part of the arms actually in the cities of the East Bank of the Jordan.

The reports also affirm that there has been an increase in provocations by resistance men, or persons who infiltrated into the resistance, of the citizens and merchants in Amman and other Jordanian cities. The influence of these people has even extended to the Jordanian press, steering it according to the wishes of the extremist elements of the resistance. A resistance member has told the chief editor of one of the papers: Unless you follow our instructions, you will meet the same fate as Abu Sami did. Abu Sami was a Palestinian journalist, a friend of the king. His real name is Salim ash-Sharif. He wanted to [word indistinct] the resistance before Black September. He was detained, tortured and murdered.

Therefore, all signs indicate that the resistance has begun to assemble once again in Jordan and for new aims which are well known to the Jordanian intelligence service. We are only afraid that the number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Arab hands might increase by several thousands. I hope the resistance will safely escape this trap set with the incitement of the 'Alawite Ba'th in Syria and the bloody Ba'th in Iraq, and that the Black September massacre of 1970 will not be repeated. [end recording]

AL-FATH SEES DIFFICULTIES IN COMING NEGOTIATIONS WITH ISRAEL

LD031331 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 30 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[Ahmad Abu al-Fath article: "The Coming Negotiations"]

[Excerpts] The consensus of opinion is that the coming negotiations on autonomy on the West Bank and in Gaza are going to be difficult.

This is what Egypt and Washington believe.

A more serious consensus of opinion is that to reach a solution to the problem of Jerusalem will be the most difficult of all. This opinion is held by all the parties concerned. The cause of the difficulty is Israel's attitude.

What does the United States intend to do at the coming stage? It undoubtedly has the means of bringing effective pressure to bear on Israel and it is a full partner in the negotiations.

The Oscillating U.S. Attitude

The U.S. attitude is oscillating and is influenced by two factors: the desire for peace and the close ties with Israel. These two factors make the U.S. attitude not understood by the Arabs for several reasons, including:

1. The United States constantly declares that the building of settlements is illegal.
2. The United States does not recognize the occupation of Jerusalem.
3. The United States does not approve of Israeli attacks on Lebanese territories.
4. The United States declares its rejection of the use of the arms it gives to Israel in acts of aggression.
5. Nevertheless, the United States continues to give arms to Israel.
6. The United States has given Israel guarantees tantamount to a pledge of military intervention if Egypt violates the peace treaty.
7. The United States is the only world power supporting Israel with all its financial, military, armament and political resources.

This oscillation and uncertainty in the U.S. policy make the Arabs doubt the U.S. ability to compel Israel to implement the UN and Security Council resolutions.

For its part Israel does not heed the United States and even behaves as if it is deliberately working to strain and even break U.S. relations with the Arab countries.

Time after time Israel commits aggression against Lebanon; in these attacks it uses U.S. weapons and equipment; its Cabinet issues decisions to build settlements; and Menahem Begin declares that the happiest day in his life was the capture of East Jerusalem and insists that Jerusalem will remain unified and an indivisible part of Israel and its capital.

Israel has not made a single good gesture toward the United States, its benefactor; rather, it is the crowbar that is daily destroying U.S. relations with the Arabs.

Carter asserts that he will achieve a comprehensive settlement. While some people believe in his honesty and sincerity, others doubt that he can overcome the Israeli refusal.

Experience has so far shown that Israel takes U.S. attitudes lightly and therefore we see the U.S. press wondering whether Carter can indeed succeed in reaching a comprehensive solution that would achieve peace in the Middle East.

U.S. Generosity

The price that the United States will pay to Israel for the treaty is exorbitant. This is what the Americans themselves say. Their only consolation in burdening the U.S. taxpayer with this price is that it is being paid to achieve peace in an area threatening the world economy and peace with the gravest dangers. But in the opinion of the Egyptian and U.S. Governments, the treaty is only the first step in the peace program. This is also the opinion of the U.S. Western allies. But will the exorbitant price that the United States will pay for the first stage prod Israel toward the achievement of a final peace?

The U.S. Government has not contented itself with the financial cost it will be paying to Israel. It has gone far beyond that and in a letter of guarantee, has given Israel political and military pledges tantamount to potential U.S. military intervention on the side of the Israeli Army. These guarantees, which the Egyptian prime minister strongly rejected, gave Israel much more than it ever dreamed of since it was not expected that the U.S. Government would agree to commit itself to possible military intervention in any part of the world after the Vietnam experience.

Will Israel accept this comprehensive peace? All the signs categorically indicate that so far it is proceeding in the opposite direction to a comprehensive and just peace.

The American People Ask

The American people are asking their government about the future peace agreements and the letter of guarantee to Israel. A few days ago Los Angeles university students asked Mr Atherton, who played a major role in the Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations, for a meeting in order to answer their questions.

Foremost among the students' questions were the following matters: the Palestinian people's rights; the fear that Israel will procrastinate in the coming stage of negotiations and therefore seek to turn the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty into a separate treaty; how the U.S. Government could give guarantees amounting to potential U.S. involvement in war on Israel's side.

Alfred Atherton said that the United States is a full partner in the negotiations and that it will soon begin with the next stage, which deals with the Palestinian people's rights and that President Carter is convinced that Palestinian rights must find their way to realization. He also said that U.S. participation in the negotiations will not allow Israel to procrastinate and that it will exert all the efforts it can in order to achieve self-rule for the Palestinians. Justifying the letter of guarantee and the potential U.S. military intervention on the side of Israel, he explained that should this become necessary it will be decided only after the constitutional procedure is followed, that is after the matter is put to the U.S. House of Representatives and approval of it is gained.

Explanation

Following the barbaric raids on Lebanon after the fedayeen raid on Nahariyya in Israel, the official U.S. spokesman tried to explain the U.S. attitude toward U.S. aid to Israel. He said: The United States does not approve of the use by Israel of U.S. weapons in attacks on other countries. The financial and military aid given to Israel are the result of the total U.S. commitment to Israeli security.

I do not think that this explanation convinces anybody. The U.S. disapproval of the use of its weapons in acts of aggression did not and will not stop Israel from using U.S. arms in committing aggression. It is the continued financial and military aid to Israel that will enable it to adopt a hard line in the peace negotiations. There is far too much evidence to enumerate, but the Israeli Cabinet's decision to build settlements on the occupied territories is probably the most categorical.

The Difficult Negotiations

In a few weeks' time the negotiations on self-rule, which all the parties believe are going to be difficult, will begin. Israel can ease the difficulties of negotiations if it is really seeking peace. The reason for describing the negotiations as difficult is not because the Arabs or the Americans are intransigent but merely because of the Israeli Government's attitude. The Israeli Government has tried the use of violent means to stop the fedayeen campaigns but they have not stopped despite the extreme cruelty in dealing with the thousands of people it has thrown in jail, its total support for the traitor Sa'd Haddad, and the expensive espionage networks it has set up.

The Palestinians have rights which all the world recognizes. They will continue to seek to achieve these rights by force as long as Israel refuses to recognize these rights. Menahem Begin used such violent methods against the British in the past, but the British repressive measures failed to stop him. The Palestinians will not stop their fedayeen actions regardless of the cruelty of Israeli repressive measures. Israel can facilitate the U.S. task and stop the fedayeen actions by recognizing the Palestinian people's rights. Will Israel do so?

Apprehension

Many people feel apprehension because of the belief that Israel will procrastinate over every matter, even over trivial issues as it did during the exchange of the instruments of ratification of the treaty. Israel will procrastinate and prevaricate in the hope that President Carter will become preoccupied with prolonged and complicated election battles and therefore will be distracted from devoting great efforts to the negotiations. During these battles Israel can bring pressure to bear on President Carter through the influence of the Jewish lobby on the elections.

There is a fear that Israel's recourse to this method might even go beyond this target because many believe that it will seek to achieve a certain objective through procrastination. This objective is to seek to influence the U.S. elections with the aim of preventing Carter from winning a new term.

Israel is motivated by its knowledge that Carter insists on crowning his presidency by reaching a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East and that should he win a second presidential term he will insist on forcing Israel to achieve this.

Those who believe this support their views by referring to the current campaign to nominate Senator Edward Kennedy, who is known for his pro-Israel stands, to stand against Carter in the Democratic Party primary elections.

Egypt Has Endured a Great Deal

Egypt has endured a great deal because of the treaty. Egypt very much needs to devote its efforts to domestic reforms. Israel's realization of its international responsibilities and its understanding of peace will not come about or be acceptable to the Egyptian people unless all the Security Council resolutions on total withdrawal from East Jerusalem and all the occupied territories are implemented.

If Israel were to realize its responsibilities and recognize the Arab rights which the entire world unanimously recognizes it would contribute to establishing security in this dangerous part of the world and would put an end to the feelings of hostility. It would thus feel at ease and make others feel at ease.

Israel must well understand that the peace treaty will not automatically change the Egyptian people's hostile feelings into friendly feelings. But what can achieve this change is a comprehensive peace that will end all conflicts and eliminate all disputes.

Israel must well understand that its raids on the Arabs in Lebanon or elsewhere leave a sense of bitterness in the soul of every Egyptian, a bitterness that treaties and the establishment of relations cannot erase.

Israel can create a new atmosphere by recognizing and accepting all the Arab rights so that the situation with regard of its neighbors will change and will really enter an era of peace based on justice.

Israel can facilitate the coming negotiations and spare the negotiators unnecessary difficulties.

A final point that Israel must understand is this: Egypt is beginning relations [with Israel] while other relations with it are being broken. But nevertheless, it is neither the launching of relations nor the breaking of relations that influence the Egyptian people's feelings. What affects the Egyptian people's feelings is the desire to preserve rights, all the rights.

I hope that Israel will realize this so that it can convince the Egyptian people of the benefit of establishing relations.

MUSTAFA AMIN POINTS TO ROAD TO PEACE IN MIDEAST

ID030959 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 28 Apr 79 p 8 ID

[Mustafa Amin article: "Open Your Eyes So That the Area's People Will Open Their Hearts to You"]

[Excerpts] Some of the Western military experts believe that with Afghanistan's falling into the hands of communism and the downfall of the shah of Iran, the Soviet Army is now able to reach the Middle East oil resources within only 24 hours, not by planes but by personnel carriers.

The West once based its strategy, calculations and economy on the assumption that the Middle East is a secure area for the West. Many observers now believe that this area has become a prime danger to the West's future. This concern is felt not only by the United States but also by Japan, West Germany and the EEC countries.

It is not the Russian MIRV's or navy or armored divisions that now scare the West. What is actually scaring the West is the Russian presence in the Red Sea, South Yemen, Ethiopia, the Indian Ocean and Mozambique. All this amounts to a blockade of the Middle East oil rather than the establishment of communist countries in this area. It is a question of the establishment of bridgeheads intended to prevent oil reaching the United States, Europe and Japan at any time.

We have begun to hear whispers that the West is thinking of fighting in defense of oil. Previously we used to hear that oil supplies would dry up in 40 years' time; now we hear that it will last another 200 years.

It is being said that factories in the United States, Japan and Western Europe are now developing new substitutes for oil, by such means as liquefying coal, extracting gas from wood and mixing gasoline with alcohol, and that there is a trend toward a great use of nuclear energy. But the danger will not bide its time for 20 years until these scientific developments are completed and machinery is converted for the use of such energy. Therefore, discussions are going on behind the scenes on what the Western countries should do if they intend to confront the danger of the Soviet Union taking over control of the Middle East oil either through military coups and revolutions or through an armed invasion.

Therefore, we now hear that the United States is considering the idea of establishing a permanent military force in the Middle East. It has been said that modern technology has done away with the need to establish permanent military bases and made it possible to set up floating platforms in the sea that perform a military function. Thus such military bases can be moved within a few hours to trouble spots in order to defend the oil resources until the major forces arrive from the United States.

It has also been said that if the Conservatives form a government in Britain they will consider the idea of having British forces in the Middle East.

Those who think in such ancient military terms are employing 19th century ideas and are not taking into consideration a tremendous change which is just as important than the discovery of nuclear energy or the invention of the computer, namely the power of peoples. The Iranian people have been able to defeat the biggest and the best equipped army in the Middle East. The computer failed to detect this and a big military base with all the latest equipment failed to stop it.

Securing the Middle East oil cannot be achieved by armies or by establishing bridgeheads but by reaching understanding with the Middle East peoples. These people alone are capable of protecting the oil against falling in Soviet hands.

If, for example, the shah of Iran had given democracy to his people 5 years ago, the people's revolution would not have ousted him in a few days and this pent-up feeling would not have exploded and destroyed everything.

If the United States, Japan and the EEC countries knew what angers the Middle East people, they would not feel that they are sitting on a powder keg.

If Israel wants peace in the area, for the whole world and for itself and if it wants to preserve the prosperity of the West, it must not be intransigent or procrastinate with the coming negotiations or try to retain for itself what does not belong to it or commit aggression against the rights of any people in the area.

The road to peace means evacuation of the West Bank and Gaza; it means approving the establishment of a Palestinian state and recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination; it means returning the Golan Heights to their rightful owners; it means ending the tampering with Lebanon; and it means above all returning Arab Jerusalem to the Arabs and to the Muslims and Christians.

The way to the hearts of the Middle East people cannot be approached by tanks but by responding to these peoples' legitimate demands, namely respecting the UN resolutions and the UN Charter.

Egypt has done its share and even more for the sake of peace. It is now Israel's turn to do so not for the sake of the Arabs but for its own sake.

If comprehensive peace is not achieved, Israel will live in constant danger and the West will also live in danger.

Some of those who mistrust Israel say that it does not want peace and that all that it wants is to isolate Egypt from the Arab countries. Throughout the negotiations and discussions it did not cling to whatever may preserve its security and independence but clung rather to meaningless words which only aroused the Arabs' doubts in Egypt or else led to disputes with them. Israel objected to every clause that expressed the truth--that Egypt adheres to the fact that it is an indivisible part of the Arab people and that it adheres to Arab solidarity. We can find this strange trend in the statements of many Israeli politicians, in articles by its writers and in false news about Egypt published in the Israeli press.

It is unfortunate that some of our Arab brothers believe Israel and do not believe Egypt. Every lie told by Israel is seen as a true report and every fact stated by Egypt is regarded as an unfounded lie.

The ones that lose out in this situation are not the Arabs alone; the United States and the Western countries will be the first to lost. The friendship between those countries and the moderate Arab states is a basic strategy and the mainstay of their economic prosperity. If this friendship is lost for the sake of friendship with Israel, then they would be losing something for which neither vast armies nor giant ICBM's can compensate.

It would be better for the United States, Japan and all the Western countries if they realized that Egypt has not accepted a separate peace with Israel but has accepted a step to be followed by other steps leading to a lasting peace. It has accepted the road to peace believing that it can be achieved more by understanding than by war. It believes that peace is based on justice and rejects any peace founded on injustice. It believes in peace for all the countries of the area and refuses any peace that allows the occupation of a single inch of land in the area. It believes in a peace that gives the Palestinians the rights to determine their future and not in a peace that imposes on the Palestinians occupation or semioccupation.

The road to peace begins from here. Therefore, open your eyes so that the Middle East people will open their hearts to you.

COUNCIL RATIFIES COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH SAUDI ARABIA

JN031121 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1054 GMT 3 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 3 May--The Revolution Command Council has ratified the cooperation agreement between Iraq and Saudi Arabia in the area of the purviews of the two countries' Interior Ministries, signed in Riyadh on 4 February 1977.

The Revolution Command Council explained that the reason for the ratification of the agreement is Iraq's and Saudi Arabia's desire to strengthen their fraternal bilateral relations and their belief in the significance of advanced and strong cooperation between the organs of the two countries' Interior Ministries in all fields.

WORKERS BURN AS-SADAT IN EFFIGY ON MAY DAY

JN010922 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0804 GMT 1 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 1 May--Half a million Iraqi workers burned As-Sadat in effigy in protest of his betrayal of the Arab nation, the Palestinian cause and the Egyptian people. This took place during a huge rally which began early this morning in celebration of 1 May.

Those participating in the rally carried flags of the Arab revolution, the Palestinian flag and placards denouncing the treason and stressing the Iraqi workers' determination to continue with their struggle at the side of the Arab working classes until the symbols of treason throughout the Arab world collapse. Folk songs and dances expressing part of the Arab workers' struggle against their oppressors were also performed.

Vehicles decorated with flowers were also included in the rally, which was attended by fraternal and friendly delegations, members of the diplomatic missions in Baghdad, and a number of officials.

SADDAM HUSAYN RECEIVES CUBAN TRANSPORTATION MINISTER

JN031135 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1115 GMT 3 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 3 May--Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn received Cuban Transportation Minister Antonio Enrique Lusson here today. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations and ways of strengthening the nonalined movement. The meeting was attended by the Cuban ambassador in Baghdad.

JOINT PLANNING COMMITTEE BEGINS MEETINGS IN BAGHDAD

JN031159 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1140 GMT 3 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 3 May--An Iraqi-Syrian planning committee began its first meeting here today. During the meeting, the committee decided to form two subcommittees, the first to discuss the question of drafting a unified 5-year national development plan for Iraq and Syria, and the second to discuss and study the regulations governing the two countries' planning departments and the possibility of unifying them.

The Iraqi side to the meeting was headed by Isma'il an-Najjar, adviser in the Planning Ministry; and the Syrian side was headed by Hashim al-Akhras, assistant planning minister.

The two subcommittees will continue their meetings later today.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL MEETS WITH FOREIGN ENVOYS

JN031106 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0045 GMT 3 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 3 May--Iraqi Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Mundhir 'Uraym met here today with several foreign ambassadors accredited in Baghdad. During the meeting, they discussed questions related to the conference on the role of women in development in the nonalined and developing countries, which will be held in Baghdad on Saturday.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES CONGOLESE ENVOY

JN031232 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1220 GMT 3 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 3 May--Today Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi received Alfred Raoul, envoy of Col Louis Sylvain Goma, prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations and ways to develop them.

INFORMATION MINISTER HAMMUDI HOLDS PARIS PRESS CONFERENCE

JN032107 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1950 GMT 3 May 79 JN

[Excerpts] Paris, 3 May--Information Minister Sa'd Qasim Hammudi has stressed that Iraq is prepared to participate in any effort to solve the problems in Lebanon [words indistinct].

At a press conference today on the occasion of the opening of the Iraqi Cultural Center in Paris, the information minister said [words indistinct] for the sake of preserving the national interest and championing Lebanon's interest above any other's. He said: What is required now is to identify and expose the elements cooperating with the Zionist enemy, and to confront the Zionist-imperialist design which is aimed at disrupting Lebanon's unity.

He said Iraq considers Sa'd Haddad's plot to be a link in the chain of the enemy's designs against Lebanon and the entire Arab nation.

The minister of information pointed out that the new positive circumstances represented by the Joint Charter for National Action between Iraq and Syria will enable Iraq to make better and more effective efforts to solve the Lebanese problem. We believe that it is incumbent on the Arabs to marshal their basic potentials against the Zionist enemy and his supporters, Hammudi added.

He said: Solving the problem properly will guarantee Lebanon's unity and sovereignty, enable Lebanon to fulfill its Arab commitments, and pave the way for the Palestinians to wage their struggle against the usurping enemy.

All this, Hammudi added, will further strengthen Arab efforts and will place them in the proper position. The recent escalation of the situation in Lebanon as a result of the Zionist aggression and the creation of the isolationist-secessionist entity by Sa'd Haddad in southern Lebanon are aimed at thwarting the collective Arab efforts which have been embodied in the resolutions of the Baghdad summit and of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference.

Hammudi said that the Camp David parties believe that Lebanon is the weakest point in the Arab confrontation against the Zionist enemy. Thus Iraq is calling for making a joint Arab effort. Iraq is also prepared to participate in any activity directed at enabling Lebanon to regaining its prosperity, enabling the authorities to regain their legitimacy and control over Lebanon, and enabling the constitutional institutions to perform their tasks.

Speaking about the Iraqi and Syrian steps toward unity, the information minister said that the two leaderships are currently studying a plan to unify the constitution and another plan to unify the party. He added that contacts are underway to crystalize a unified concept of this unity. He said that the joint higher political committee is due to meet to discuss and study everything done so far to achieve unity.

He stressed that diligent work is being conducted to coordinate and achieve joint cooperation in all fields so as to unify the laws in the two countries. Work is also underway to unify the popular organizations so they can form an important basis for the expected unity.

Asked about Iraq's stand toward the Western Sahara problem, the information minister reiterated Iraq's call for finding a peaceful solution among the parties concerned in the dispute. He said: We are against fratricide among brothers. We call for preserving the unity of the Arab struggle and for marshalling our efforts against the nation's enemies. He pointed out that a few years ago, Iraq played a fraternal role in solving this problem within the context of this concept. He added that Iraq has a special viewpoint regarding the issue of setting up statelets in the Arab homeland. He added that the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party calls for the unity of the Arab countries and not for the dismemberment of the Arab people.

The information minister expressed Iraq's stand rejecting the transfer of the Sahara problem into an arena for foreign intervention. He also expressed Iraq's desire for understanding to prevail among the parties concerned so as to guarantee the unity of the land and to prevent bloodshed.

Asked about the situation in the Arab Gulf, Hammudi said: We are working to strengthen the Arab Gulf states' position in the face of any threat and any foreign aggression. He explained that gulf security is based on cooperation among the states to defend this important waterway and to confront any attempt to control the oilfields. He said that stopping the flow of oil would threaten the world's peoples.

He said that the recent U.S. threats to interfere [words indistinct] or any form of terrorism to interfere would be met by a unified stand. The fingers of adventurers who imagine that intervention in this area is a picnic will be burned.

On Iraqi-Iranian relations, the minister said that Iraq has followed the policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of neighboring countries and voiced its respect for the choices of the Iranian people concerning their fate and future. The fall of the shah, he said, is not only in the interests of the Iranian people, but in the interests of the Arab nation. In this regard the minister referred to the Iraqi Government's appreciation of the new Iranian Government's stand on the Palestinian cause, Iran's desire to join the nonalined movement, and its renunciation of the role of a policeman in the gulf.

On the Kurds in Iran, the minister said that this is an Iranian affair and that the Iranian Government has the right to reach an agreement with its citizens in accordance with their desires and aspirations. The minister said that there are no contacts and activities concerning the Kurds between the Iraqi and Iranian Governments because the Kurds in Iraq are Iraqi citizens with full rights and responsibilities. Since 1975 they have been undergoing a new experiment, namely, autonomy through which they insure their national and cultural rights.

The minister made it clear that the national rights of the Kurdish people come within the framework of Iraqi national unity. These rights stem from the Ba'th Party and the revolution's principles which respect democracy and the rights of the minorities and religions within national unity. The minister said that peace and stability are progressing and prospering in the autonomous region. Statistics demonstrate the extent of this progress. Annual investments have increased 150-250 fold since 1967, that is, before the 17 July 1968 revolution. These investments include development programs, general services, housing, health and education.

On the results of the investigation of the destruction of two nuclear reactors earmarked for Iraq, the minister said: The investigation is continuing in this matter and we trust the French Government's current efforts in this regard. The minister added that the agreement between the two countries was based on the peaceful use of nuclear energy. This agreement contributes to the development desired in this field by Iraq and France. We are eager for the French Government's commitments to Iraq in this field to be fulfilled on schedule. Those who caused the explosions intended to harm France as well as Iraq.

In reply to a question concerning the forthcoming OPEC meeting and the Iraqi stand on raising oil prices, the minister said that Iraq always views the issue of oil prices in connection with the prices of industrial goods for the consuming countries. This connection involves not just oil, but all raw materials as well.

Hammudi reiterated that Iraq does not pursue an opportunist course with regard to the world market and the issue of supply and demand. This was demonstrated during the Iranian crisis.

Speaking about the issue of disarmament and the forthcoming summit conference between the Soviets and the Americans, Hammudi said that Iraq supports every agreement among countries regarding disarmament and the removal of the nuclear threat. He said: We support the removal of weapons of mass destruction and annihilation and are against any destructive war.

Any agreement within this context, which we hope will not be at the expense of the small nations, will be in the service of world peace.

He added: We do not believe that the forthcoming meeting between the Soviet and U.S. leaders will directly affect the Baghdad summit resolutions. This is because the Soviet Union supports Arab rights and rejects the Carter-Begin-As-Sadat agreements.

Commenting on President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's call for holding an African-European-Arab meeting, Hammudi said: We are not against any dialog at any level. We support the idea that the issues of energy and raw materials must be resolved within their natural scope, namely, with the participation of all the parties concerned and also within the framework of a new concept serving the producers and consumers and based on mutual benefit. He added: We are against dividing the problem, that is, discussing the problem of oil and neglecting the problem of raw materials. He said that the north-south dialog is a good framework and could be reconvened on a new basis of understanding and cooperation.

Dealing with the Progressive National and Nationalist Front and the communists' stand toward it, the information minister said that the front exists because it emanates from the belief of the Ba'th Party and the other nationalist forces in the need for an alliance to perform the tasks of socialist building and of shouldering other pan-Arab and national responsibilities.

He said that the Communist Party violated the bases of action stipulated for the front when it tried to form an organization inside the armed forces, thus violating the rules in force and the front's bases. He pointed out that a decision was adopted which prevents all political forces, with the exception of the Ba'th Party, from carrying out activities in the armed forces. However, the same decision permits activities on the popular level. There is organizational and ideological independence, but there is also a specific commitment within the framework of the front. When sanctions were imposed on communists in the military who violated this rule, the Communist Party unleashed its aggressive stand toward the revolution and the front. They froze their relations with the front and refused to attend and participate in the meetings.

Hammudi explained that contacts took place between party leaders to resolve all problems regarding commitment to the front's charter. He said: We rejected the communists stand [words indistinct]. We also turned down every attempt to make the front a spring-board for power because the 1968 revolution belongs to all Iraqis and Arabs. The Ba'th Party, which led this revolution, seeks to implement its political and ideological program and will not allow anybody to strike at the revolution in any way.

ATH-THAWRAH CONDEMNS PASSAGE OF ISRAELI SHIP THROUGH CANAL

JN020824 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0735 GMT 2 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 2 May--The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH has declared that the passage of the Zionist ship through the Suez Canal is a clear violation of the sovereignty of Egypt and the dignity of its people and army.

The paper says that this incident is essentially an expression of the extent of the disregard by the treasonous Egyptian regime of the feelings of the Arab masses and their patriotic and nationalist sentiments and its denial of all their sacrifices.

In today's article ATH-THAWRAH adds that this new step is in blatant defiance of the will of the Arab people in Egypt and the will of the Arab nation and is a violation of the rules of the Arab boycott of Israel. This step will expedite the downfall of the Egyptian regime and bring it to its inevitable doom through the Arab masses in Egypt and the Egyptian heroic army--the hero of the crossing which gave the dearest sacrifices in defense of Egypt's Arabism, dignity and sovereinty.

ATH-THAWRAH also says that what As-Sadat is doing for the benefit of the imperialist-Zionist enemy is no longer a surprise to any Arab in Egypt or outside it. As-Sadat is a traitor who has sold the rights of the Arab nation and abandoned its lands and sovereignty. He is continuing on the path of deviation and will not stop until he faces his inevitable doom, which is the fate of all traitors who betray their peoples.

ATH-THAWRAH asserts that the continued commitment to joint Arab action and the full implementation of the Baghdad resolutions are important factors in cordoning off and foiling the treason of As-Sadat and in providing the suitable atmosphere for the Arab people of Egypt to escalate their constant patriotic struggle to topple As-Sadat's regime and bring it to its final end.

ATH-THAWRAH LAUDS SUDANESE 'POPULAR STRUGGLE' AGAINST NUMAYRI

JN030742 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0720 GMT 3 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 3 May--The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH has declared that the Arab masses in Sudan are fully capable of confronting Numayri's agent regime, inflicting defeat upon it and toppling its treasonous line.

ATH-THAWRAH says in today's article that Numayri's regime is desperately trying to conceal the facts about what is currently taking place in Sudan and to distort struggle by portraying it as a racist or sectarian movement. This is an old and exposed game, the aim of which is to sow seeds of discord and division and to nurture sectarian and racist prejudices among the people's ranks.

ATH-THAWRAH adds: The struggling people of Sudan are not ignorant of Numayri's identity and his links with the imperialist and reactionary forces and have not yet forgotten his crimes.

ATH-THAWRAH asserts that Numayri's overall policy and his support of As-Sadat's treason is part of a conspiratorial design aimed at isolating Sudan from the Arab nation and linking Sudan with the imperialist-Zionist-As-Sadat alliance.

ATH-THAWRAH explains that Numayri's policy was the spark that inflamed the popular uprising and rallied the wide-scale popular rejection of the regime.

ATH-THAWRAH emphasizes that the 50,000 Egyptian soldiers with their advanced U.S.-made weapons sent by As-Sadat to rescue Numayri will not stop the popular struggle to topple the regime of treason. The battle between Numayri and the Arab people of Sudan has already begun. Victory in the battle will be for the Sudanese people and Numayri's end will be no better than that of other traitors and hirelings.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT REPORTS REASON FOR MINISTER'S DISMISSAL

LD300909 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 27 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT report]

[Excerpts] London--Iraqi Minister of State 'Amir 'Abdallah was yesterday relieved of his post. INA, which carried the presidential decree to this effect, did not disclose the reasons for the action.

Iraqi diplomatic sources in London said yesterday that prior to his dismissal, 'Abdallah, a member of the Iraqi Communist Party Politburo, had asked for 1 month's leave and left Iraq to spend this vacation abroad. On the expiry of his leave he did not return to the country and was therefore relieved of his post. It is recalled that a large number of Iraqi Communist Party leaders have left Iraq for abroad and that there is still one communist minister in the Iraqi Government. This is Mukarram Jalal at-Talabani, the present transport minister.

SYRIAN INDUSTRY MINISTER ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

JN021250 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1220 GMT 2 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 2 May--Syrian Industry Minister Shutaywi Sayfu arrived here today at the head of an economic delegation to attend the inauguration of the Syrian products fair which will begin tomorrow.

Sayfu told INA that the fair is a step on the path of unity between the two fraternal countries and is one of the fruits of the Joint National Action Charter. He said the fair will be a big economic demonstration.

The delegation accompanying the Syrian industry minister includes Assistant Industry Minister Dr 'Abdallah Sallutah, the directors and representatives of the companies of the public and private sectors and the Syrian chamber of commerce and industry.

SOMALI ENVOY ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD, MAKES STATEMENT

JN012113 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1956 GMT 1 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 1 May--Brig Gen Mohamed Sheikh Osman, Somali minister of industry, arrived in Baghdad this evening as an envoy from Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre to President al-Bakr.

In a statement on arrival, Mohamed Sheikh Osman said that he will deliver a letter from President Barre to President al-Bakr dealing with the situation in the Horn of Africa, Arab issues and bilateral relations. The Somali minister praised the honorable Iraqi stand of supporting and backing the Arab and world liberation movements. This support, he added, comes in affirmation of the principles of the Ba'th Party.

Siad Message

JN021247 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 May 79 JN

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has received a letter for President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr from Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre.

The letter was delivered by Brig Gen Mohamed Sheikh Osman, member of the Central Committee of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and minister of industry, when Dr Hammdi received him at the Foreign Ministry premises at noon today.

NORWEGIAN OIL, ENERGY MINISTER GJERDE ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN300945 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0925 GMT 30 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 30 April--A Norwegian delegation led by Oil and Energy Minister Bjartmar Gjerde arrived here today on a 3-day visit to Iraq.

In a statement to INA, the Norwegian minister stated that the visit aims at strengthening bilateral relations, exchanging expertise and information in oil production, and getting acquainted with Iraq's development in oil.

The Norwegian minister expressed his happiness with the advanced relations between his country and the Arab oil-producing countries. He added that the meeting OAPEC held in Norway last summer had contributed to strengthening and developing these relations.

The delegation accompanying the Norwegian oil and energy minister is made up of oil experts.

DANISH HEALTH MINISTER ENGGAARD ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN271744 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1718 GMT 27 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Knud Enggaard, Danish health minister, [title as received] arrived in Baghdad this evening on a visit of several days to Iraq. The minister said he will attend the opening ceremony of the exhibition of Danish equipment used in Iraq hospitials. The exhibition is organized through joint Danish-Iraqi cooperation.

Lectures by Danish and Arab doctors and professors will be delivered during the exhibition.

Health Ministers' Meeting

JN281452 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1430 GMT 28 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 28 April--Iraqi Health Minister Dr Riyadh Ibrahim Husayn met today with Knud Enggaard, Danish health minister [title as received], and his accompanying delegation, currently visiting Iraq.

During the meeting they discussed relations in bilateral health cooperation and the possibility of Iraq deriving benefit from Danish health technicians in Iraqi health establishments.

The meeting was attended by Dr Ibrahim an-Nuri, director general of the technical medical department at the Ministry of Health, and several other officials.

EDUCATION MINISTER RETURNS FROM DAMASCUS, MAKES STATEMENT

JN030756 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0735 GMT 3 May 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 3 May--Higher Education and Scientific Research Minister Dr 'Isam 'Abd 'Ali and his delegation returned to Baghdad from Damascus last night after participating in the meetings of the higher education and scientific research committee stemming from the Joint Charter for National Action between Iraq and Syria.

Dr 'Ali said in a statement after his arrival that the committee discussed the results reached by the specialized committees in charge of the unification of curricula, higher studies, Arab heritage, Arabization, documentary, translation, publication, scientific research and legislation and bylaws.

GDR MINISTER KLEIBER DEPARTS FOLLOWING 4-DAY VISIT

JN010913 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0820 GMT 1 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 1 May--Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of general engineering, agricultural machinery and vehicle building, and the members of his delegation left Baghdad this morning for home following a 4-day visit to Iraq.

Speaking to INA, Kleiber described his visit to Iraq as successful and fruitful. He said that he discussed with Iraqi officials the existing cooperation between Iraq and the GDR and ways to develop this cooperation in all fields. He said that the aim of the visit was also to prepare for the next session of the joint economic and technical cooperation committee.

HUNGARIAN HEALTH MINISTER CONCLUDES 5-DAY VISIT

JN291650 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1616 GMT 29 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 29 April--Hungarian Health Minister Emil Schultheisz and his accompanying delegation left Baghdad today at the end of a 5-day official visit to Iraq at the invitation of the Health Ministry.

Before his departure, Dr Schultheiszsaid that Hungary will hold an exhibition for quality medical equipment in Baghdad this year. He said that a delegation of senior Iraqi physicians will visit Hungary to deliver lectures at medical institutes there.

It is to be recalled that an agreement was concluded by Iraq and Hungary 2 years ago on medical cooperation and the exchange of expertise and delegations.

BA'TH PARTY OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR GENEVA CONFERENCE

JN031114 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1052 GMT 3 May 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 3 May--'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command member and Presidium member of the Iraqi Peace and Solidarity Council, left for Geneva at noon today to participate in the international conference for solidarity with the Palestinian people, which will be held in the Swiss city of Basel tomorrow, Friday.

The 3-day conference is being organized by the World Peace Council in cooperation with the PLO and the Basel committee of the Swiss Peace Council. The conference will devote its work to discussing the Palestine issue and the struggle being waged by the Palestinian Arab people to regain their national rights and return to their usurped lands. It will also discuss the developments in the Arab area, particularly in the aftermath of the Camp David agreements and the treasonous agreement concluded between As-Sadat and the Zionist entity. The delegation accompanying Amin includes Abu Shihab, member of the Palestine and Armed Struggle Bureau and the party's national command.

MINISTER IBRAHIM COMMENTS ON BEGIN'S PLAN

JN031543 Doha QNA in Arabic 1530 GMT 3 May 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 3 May--Hasan Ibrahim, Jordanian minister of state for foreign affairs, has stated that Begin's plan with regard to self-rule and the Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories clearly demonstrates Israel's aggressive policy.

In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Amman, Ibrahim said that this plan definitely personifies Israel's objective of seizing territories and its unwillingness to achieve a just peace. Ibrahim added in his statement, which is the first official Jordanian reaction to Begin's plan, that the plan's contents reaffirm Israel's constant designs to implement its expansionist policy.

SECOND AID INSTALLMENT RECEIVED FROM IRAQ

JN031645 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 May 79 JN

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Muhammad ad-Dabbas has stated that the Jordanian Government has received from the Iraqi Government the second installment of aid approved by the Baghdad summit conference to assist the frontline countries.

Ad-Dabbas said that fraternal Iraq is the first to honor its pan-Arab commitments on the dates specified by the Arab summit conference.

IRAQI MINISTER DISCUSSES SOCIAL SERVICES WITH OFFICIALS

JN031026 Amman JNA in Arabic 0930 3 May 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 3 May--Iraqi Labor and Social Affairs Minister Bakr Mahmud Rasul has declared: Our visit to our second country, Jordan, has provided us with the opportunity to become acquainted with the social development in Jordan, to which all officials in the public and private sectors are devoting their efforts.

In a speech he made in a reception given in honor of the Iraqi delegation at the Social Service Institute last night, Rasul said that Iraq is prepared to place all its resources and capabilities at the disposal of fraternal Jordan and in the service of the Arab nation's issues and noble goals.

Rasul lauded the efforts being exerted to develop the Jordan Valley and the projects being implemented there. He also lauded the planned and genuine enthusiasm to improve Jordan's rural areas and to resolve the problems of Jordanian women.

Yesterday morning Rasul and his delegation visited the University of Jordan. They heard an explanation of the university's goals and its role in developing Jordanian society. They also visited the social development center in 'Allan, inspected its sections and heard an explanation of its objectives.

The Iraqi delegation also visited the site of the Al-Karamah battle and heard a briefing on the battle. They then visited the memorial to the martyrs of the Al-Karamah battle. Afterward, the delegation visited the Jordan Valley authority in Dayr 'Alla and grew acquainted with the projects that the authority is implementing in the Jordan Valley.

In another development, Her Royal Highness Princess Basmah, president of the board of trustees and executive director of the Queen 'Alya' Fund, received Rasul and his delegation yesterday evening at the fund's building. Her royal highness explained the objectives and goals for which the fund was established. She also explained the services that the fund is rendering in its foundation stage and the future plans and projects that it intends to implement. Her royal highness heard a full explanation from Rasul of the social services in fraternal Iraq.

GOVERNMENT TO SEND DELEGATION TO ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

JN031654 Amman JNA in Arabic 1550 GMT 3 May 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 3 May--Jordan will participate in the meetings of the Islamic foreign ministers conference scheduled to be held in Fez, Morocco, on 8 May. The Jordanian delegation will submit a paper to the conference on Israel's violations of the Islamic holy places in Jerusalem and on Israel's attempts to Judaize Jerusalem and obliterate its historic, religious and cultural features. The Jordanian delegation to the conference will be headed by the minister of state for foreign affairs and will include the director of the executive office for the affairs of the occupied territory and the director of Awqaf for Jerusalem.

PRINCE HASAN INTERVIEW WITH KUWAITI PAPER REPORTED

JN040750 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 4 May 79 p 3 JN

[Report on interview given by Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan "this week" to the Kuwaiti daily AL-QABAS]

[Text] Amman, May 3--Israel is putting the squeeze on the West Bank and Jordan is coming under pressure "from those involved in the Camp David agreements" because of Jordan's adherence to its declared position on the occupied territories, Jerusalem in particular, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan has said.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti daily AL-QABAS this week, Prince Hasan made it clear that Israel is refusing to withdraw to the borders of 1967 and to allow the Palestinians self-determination because if that were to happen the Arabs in Jordan, the West Bank and those living in Israel itself, taken together, would constitute a potent force outnumbering the Jews. The Arabs would then account for 55 per cent of the population of Palestine and Jordan and the Jews only 45 percent. In that event the effectiveness of the Arab majority would become apparent, and that is precisely what Israel is trying to prevent.

Asked whether plots were being hatched against Jordan, the Prince replied that a plot has been at work since 1967 when the Israeli occupation began. Israel has pursued a policy of geographically cutting up the territory of the West Bank with Jewish settlements, dividing population concentrations from each other, disrupting the life of the occupied territory and breaking up its economic links with Jordan while making it economically dependent on Israel.

Israeli settlements began as military camps west of the Jordan River and gradually turned into a ring of settlements around the Nabulus area. Israeli settlements now exercise a ring of control in the north and a circle of control in the south, the prince added.

The Camp David peace process has excluded Jerusalem from all the negotiations. This is an attempt on the part of Israel to reduce the effectiveness of the concentrations of Arab population.

In order to fully achieve this purpose, Israel has besieged Jerusalem with a ring of settlements. Not only that, but it has also embarked on economic measures aimed at depriving the Arabs of the natural resources of their country.

Actually, the Israeli settlements constitute only six per cent of the area of the West Bank, yet with the land around them being expropriated for settlement purposes, they will take up 27 percent of the total area of the West Bank, he said.

Emphasising that Israel is fighting the Arabs economically, Prince Hasan explained that the Israeli measures have rendered the Arabs living in the north less productive, while those in the south are deprived of the chance of exploiting the fertile area of the Jordan Valley.

Israel has become the primary supplier for the West Bank which imports 90 percent of its needs from Israel and only 2 percent from Jordan.

Touching on the problem of the refugees, he said that in addition to hosting over 300,000 Palestinian refugees, Jordan is facing further pressures aimed at keeping the problem of the Palestinian refugees a dynamic one in Israel's interest. As an example, he said that 22,000 Arab youths who had been engaged in manual labour in Israel last year left the West Bank for Jordan and the Gulf. This new phenomenon which Israel is exporting is part of what an Israeli study described as "the tactical left", Prince Hasan went on.

Jordan constitutes a buffer state between Israel on the one hand and Mecca, Medina and the oil-producing states on the other. It is only natural that Jordan would be the target of conspiracies such as those of stirring sectarian conflicts, as Israel has done in Lebanon.

Explaining the Israeli systems of neutralising Arab majorities, Prince Hasan cited the example of Nazareth and the clamp down on the Arabs there on the day of the land in 1976. He also pointed out that the "Haddad republic" in south Lebanon constitutes an Israeli sphere of influence, and that any future conflict in the area will endanger the lives of the besieged Arab population. This is part of an Israeli scheme which Jordan is trying to expose, the prince said.

Asked whether he anticipated an Israeli attack against Jordan or some other Arab country, Prince Hasan said that the years of the U.S. presidential elections are known to be the time when Israel embarks on military operations against the Arabs.

The fact remains, he added, that the U.S. cannot cure Israel's ambitions. Moreover, "The U.S. commitments to Israel's security have exceeded all reasonable limits. Israel is always on the lookout for an opportunity" for military adventure, he said, as happened recently in south Lebanon. "In practice, there is indeed a serious danger," the prince said.

Answering a question on the role of the U.S. in the Middle East, Prince Hasan said that the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty implies that the U.S. has lost its objective outlook. The U.S. is no longer an honest broker. "It has become a part of the problem," he said. "The United States should reconsider the usefulness of contributing to the quest for peace in this manner," he added. "If the United States is under the impression that its current contribution is going to be decisive for the question of war or peace in the Middle East, it is entirely mistaken."

The prince suggested that the U.S. should go back to the line of policy pursued by previous administrations. UN Security Council Resolution 242 and Kissinger's efforts were steps in the right direction, he said.

In an answer to a question, he said the role prescribed for Jordan at Camp David was not acceptable. "Jordan's participation in the reorganisation of the occupation of the West Bank, as envisaged at Camp David, is inadmissible," he said.

Answering a question on the impact of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty on Jordan's domestic front, and whether there are attempts to fabricate incidents designed to kindle civil strife in Jordan as happened in Lebanon, he said reports in the foreign press on what is going on within Jordan are inaccurate at times.

There should be more objective reporting, he added. The press should avoid the propagation of extremist propaganda serving Israeli plans to divide the Arabs into Bantustans among which Israel would be the dominant power.

Lashing out at tribal ethnocentrism, the prince said: "It is my belief that for a man to have Palestinian, Jordanian, Turkoman, Armenian, Azerbaijan or Eritrean affiliations indicates a weakness and an incapacity to face up to the challenge of our times. Public consciousness is the only guarantee of cohesion on the domestic front, he went on.

Jordan's policy of open bridges, its cooperation with the Arabs in the occupied territories and encouragement to them to stay on their lands, its trade with the West Bank, trying to keep the Jordanian administrative set-up going in the West Bank and the role played by the Jordanian religious endowments institutions in Jerusalem and the holy places are factors which bolster the legitimacy of Arab sovereignty over the occupied territories, he said.

"I do not believe there is any difference of opinion between the PLO and ourselves insofar as all this is concerned. On the contrary, we have been receiving pleas from the Arabs of the West Bank that Jordan should continue to assume its responsibilities in these matters.

"We hope that such responsibilities will be temporary pending the termination of the occupation and until such time as the Palestinian people can express their will in their own land, determine their future and decide on the form of relationship they want with Jordan," he said.

"The Baghdad resolutions have in practice strengthened the sense of Arab solidarity at a crucial period when our identity as Arabs and our capacity to survive in this region as nations with a noble past and future is at stake. Our ability to do this is linked to our capacity to cooperate and to focus on what we believe to be important now and in the future. It is also linked to our capacity to generate Arab strength which is founded on political strength and the power of persuasion," the prince said.

Arab coordination must be comprehensive. Economic, social and military cooperation are essential, particularly now that Israel has realised its historic dream of separating Egypt from the rest of the Arab nation, he said.

"I believe," Prince Hasan continued, "that if we Arabs stick together at this juncture, then we can prove to the majority of the American people that the U.S. policy of placing its bets on Israel on the one hand, and on Egypt on the other, simply because it is the most populous Arab state, is wrong."

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION REQUESTS GOVERNMENT RESIGNATION

NC032140 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 May 79 NC

[Text] At 1700 today Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss received a delegation of the independent parliamentary bloc in his home in Ad-Dawhah. The delegation included deputies 'Adil 'Usayran, Bashir al-A'War, Albert Mukhaybir, Jamil Kibbi, 'Ali al-Khalil, Shafiq Badr and Michel Ma'Luli. The meeting reviewed the general situation in the country as well as security and political developments.

Answering a question after the meeting, Prime Minister al-Huss said: The independent parliamentary bloc delegation has conveyed its position on the government and has requested our resignation. It is known that our position is close to theirs. Two factors have previously prevented us from adopting this step. The first is our concern that our departure not create a power vacuum should forming a new government prove difficult. Everyone recalls the attempt made over 1 year ago to change the government, but the political situation at that time hindered the attempt. I still adhere to my position, which I have expressed several times before whenever asked if our government was prepared to leave. I answered that we were prepared to leave if it would make it easier for Lebanon to emerge from the crisis. We cautioned, however, that our departure would be a reason for a political crisis.

The other factor is that during the past period we have been tied to specific issues. In view of our national responsibility we have not allowed ourselves to abandon these issues. We had no right, for instance, to leave while the national defense bill was under discussion; we had an effective role in drafting the bill. We had no right to leave when it was time for the Lebanese Army to enter southern Lebanon. We had no right to leave office before we secured the implementation of the defense law, which we did by forming the military council that will play a basic role in assisting the government in rebuilding and reforming the army.

Today, we believe that we have accomplished both factors: the national defense law has been enacted and is being seriously implemented, the Lebanese Army has entered the south, and the international community has been asked to assume its responsibility vis-a-vis Lebanon's rights there. Therefore we feel that there is nothing to stop us from leaving. We no longer fear the vacuum that would result if our government resigned now that the parliamentary center, represented by one of its main blocs, has decided that this government should leave and be replaced by one composed of politicians.

We believe that this parliamentary pressure would not have appeared had its sponsors not been assured of its sound results. If there is a reason for waiting it is the anticipated Lebanese-Syrian summit, as we would not want our resignation to disturb this event, to which the Lebanese attach great hopes. We would like our step to be part of a clear plan that aims at pulling the country out of the crisis from which it still suffers.

VOL REPORTS SIGHTING OF ISRAELI GUNBOATS

NC031756 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 3 May 79 NC

[Text] Reports from southern Lebanon indicate that Israeli gunboats have been sighted several times today in the territorial waters opposite Sidon and Tyre, while an atmosphere of caution and anxiety prevails in southern Lebanon.

CZECHOSLOVAK FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS

JN031530 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1345 GMT 3 May 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 3 May--Comrade Ahmad Diyab, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command and chairman of the Syrian-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, met today with a delegation of the Czechoslovak-Syrian Friendship Society led by Comrade Dr Hamernik, chairman of the society.

The meeting was attended by several members of the Syrian-Czechoslovak Friendship Society Executive Bureau and the Czechoslovak ambassador in Damascus.

At the beginning of the meeting Comrade Diyab welcomed the Czechoslovak delegation and wished them a pleasant stay in Syria. He said: This visit is an expression of the strong ties of friendship and cooperation between our friendly countries.

He added: We and our Czechoslovak friends are struggling for the same goals and for the establishment of a just peace. We are also struggling against imperialism and Zionism, enemies of all peace-loving peoples.

Comrade Diyab emphasized that the Czechoslovak delegation's visit came at a time when very dangerous circumstances face our Arab nation following the signing of the treaty of treason and humiliation between Egyptian ruler As-Sadat and the Zionist enemy under the patronage of U.S. imperialism. This treaty has the aim of further entrenching the Zionist occupation and disregarding the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

Comrade Diyab stressed that the treay of treason with the Zionist enemy threatens not only the Arab area, but Africa and Asia as well. Comrade Diyab said that Syria, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, maintains a firm stand in this regard and calls for a comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and securing the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. He said: We highly praise the stand of our Czechoslovak friends in support of our struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

In conclusion, Comrade Diyab reviewed Syria's struggle under leader President Hafiz al-Asad, the establishment of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, and the declaration of the Syrian-Iraqi Charter for Joint National Action, all of which form a solid nucleus for the comprehensive Arab unity necessary to cope with and repulse all plots.

Dr Hamernik, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, thanked the chairman and members of the friendship society for the warm hospitality accorded him. He said: Our visit to Syria comes within the framework of bilateral cooperation and the joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism. Zionism is a racist movement supported by U.S imperialism. We consider the establishment of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and the Syrian Iraqi rapprochement to be a decisive response to all plots. We firmly support Arab unity and support the Palestinian Arab people in their efforts to regain their legitimate national rights.

Dr Hamernik praised Syria's achievements under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad.

DARWISH, NORWEGIAN OIL MINISTER DISCUSS JOINT COOPERATION

JN031425 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1330 GMT 3 May 79 JN

[Excerpt] Damascus, 3 May--A working session was held today at the Central Bank of Syria between the Syrian side, led by 'Isa Darwish, minister of oil and natural resources, and the Norewegian side, led by Bjartmar Gjerde, minister of oil and energy.

At the beginning of the session, Darwish welcomed his Norwegian counterpart and said that today's meeting will definitely consolidate the results of the Oslo symposium held between OPEC officials and Norwegian Government representatives last September. Darwish stressed that such meetings will lead to further strengthening Arab-Norwegian relations in general and Syrian-Norwegian relations in particular.

The Syrian minister of oil and natural resources also outlined the Syrian-Arab stand toward the basic Arab causes. This stand is characterized by firm and unalterable principles under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad. He explained that Syria's stand is based on achieving a just and lasting peace in the area. He also discussed Norway's policy regarding the Middle East issue and praised the Norwegian people's understanding of the problem.

The Norwegian oil minister replied by expressing his gratitude for the warm hospitality accorded him and hoped that the current meetings will achieve fruitful results by further consolidating Syrian-Norwegian relations and joint cooperation in the sphere of oil.

The guest minister briefed the conferees on his country's plans for producing and exporting oil, and noted that Norway has a great deal of expertise in this field. He underlined the need for strengthening Norwegian-Arab cooperation in general and cooperation with Syria in particular.

The two sides discussed the possibility of sending a number of Syrian technicians to Norway to discuss technical cooperation between Syria and Norway. They also discussed draft plans for establishing joint maritime companies to transport Syrian oil.

The two sides stressed the need to develop economic and tourist relations between the two countries. The two sides agreed to exchange papers in this regard.

The SANA correspondent has learned that subcommittees were formed to prepare the meeting's minutes, which will be signed at the end of the talks.

## Al-Halabi Receives Minister

JN031447 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 3 May 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 3 May--At 1300 today Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi received Bjartmar Gjerde, Norwegian minister of oil and energy, and the delegation accompanying him.

The meeting was attended by 'Isa Darwish, minister of oil and natural resources. During the meeting they thoroughly reviewed developments in oil production and marketing as well as factors affecting world oil prices and the necessity of organizing international relations in the spheres of oil production, marketing and consumption to insure the interests of producer and consumer countries. The discussions also dealt with the present situation in the region and the grave results of the unilateral peace agreement between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy--an agreement which increases tension in the area, conspires against the Palestinian people's rights to their land and independent state, ignores the UN resolutions and the will of the international community to achieve total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied lands, and destroys all possibilities for achieving a just peace in this region.

The two parties also discussed bilateral relations, oil cooperation and the means to strengthen cooperation between the two countries.

TISHRIN RESPONDS TO BEGIN'S RADIO INTERVIEW

JN031008 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 3 May 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper TISHRIN comments in its "Behind Events column today on As-Sadat's treason and his collaboration with the Zionist enemy. The paper says that current events confirm that what is being prepared between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist entity is the formulation of a special policy for a strategic alliance between the two, as laid down by the United States, which both Begin and As-Sadat had pledged to implement in words and deeds when they signed the treasonous Camp David agreement in the presence of the President of the United States.

Begin's interview on Radio Israel once again confirms that the primary objective of As-Sadat's capitulation to the Zionist greed for expansion is to enable the U.S. schemes to control the area and the Middle East, after completing the aggressive strategic military alliance between the Zionists and the As-Sadat regime by providing it with tactical components very much available in U.S. warehouses.

The paper adds that Menahem Begin began his speech by praising As-Sadat's capitulation and treason. This is a natural thing. Begin then attacked all those who criticize the Egyptian regime, particularly the Arab countries, announcing at the conclusion of his speech that war is the only reply to Arab countries that have declared their hostility to As-Sadat because he signed the Camp David agreements, and that when [words indistinct] threaten As-Sadat's regime or the relation that exists between him and the Zionist entity.

All this irrefutably proves that the primary and final objective of As-Sadat's capitulation to the Zionist greed for expansion is to guarantee the Zionist entity's security and to maintain U.S. interests in the area through a new policeman, named As-Sadat.

Despite the fact that the programmers of the U.S. imperialist policy and the Zionist entity know very well that all those who have acted as terrorist policemen in their countries in the service of imperialism have fallen as traitors and agents at the hands of their people, these programmers and the Zionist entity hope that the new policeman may last for a long time, as did his predecessor, the shah of Iran. However, they have forgotten, or have tried to forget, that the new policeman possesses nothing and is not capable of performing his role. Most important in all of this is that Egypt is part of the great Arab homeland and that the Egyptian people are part of the Arab nation, whose objectives essentially and absolutely contradict the imperialist schemes that created and supported the Zionist entity and established its state on Palestinian national soil. The Arab nation is both determined and capable of foiling this new alliance, as it did all former alliances in the area.

## ALGERIA

### MINISTER RECEIVES OMANI FRONT LEADER 2 MAY

LD022115 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] Brother Messadia Mohamed Cherif, the minister of mujahidin, today received a delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman led by 'Abd al-Hafiz Jam'an, member of the Central Committee and head of the foreign relations committee in the front. The discussion centered on means of backing the struggle of the Omani people against the present agent regime in Oman. Brother Messadia confirmed the absolute solidarity of the Algerian people with the struggle of all peoples for freedom and liberation from imperialist, colonialist and reactionary control.

### NIGERIAN, MALIAN HEADS OF STATE ARRIVE 3 MAY

LD031444 Algiers APS in French 1300 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, 3 May, APS--Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, head of the Federal Government of the Republic of Nigeria, and Gen Moussa Traore [title as heard], secretary general of the democratic union of the Malian people and head of state as well as head of the Government of the Republic of Mali, arrived in Algiers at 1400 today at the Dar el Beida (airport) on a visit of less than 24 hours. Their visit is connected with implementing the decisions of the OAU summit on the Saharan issue.

Presidents Obasanjo and Traore were greeted on leaving the special Nigerian plane by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and FLN secretary general, accompanied by Rabih Bitat, Politburo member and chairman of the National People's Assembly; Abdelghani, Politburo member and prime minister; Mohamed Benyahia, Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs; as well as other members of the Politburo and the Nigerian and Malian ambassadors to Algeria.

Then President Chadli Bendjedid and his guests proceeded to an official platform while the band of the republican guard played military marches.

Before they inspected a military unit which presented military honors to them, the three heads of state heard the national anthems of Nigeria, Mali and Algeria.

Next they greeted the members of the government and top-ranking state and party officials, members of diplomatic missions accredited to Algeria and representatives of liberation movements, including those of the PLO and the POLISARIO.

Presidents Obasanjo and Traore, who are accompanied by Mr Edem Kodjo, OAU secretary general, Maj Gen Adefope, Nigerian external affairs minister, and Mr Alioune Blondin Beye, Malian minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, were instructed by the ad hoc commission of the OAU set up during the 15th summit in Khartoum to contact all parties concerned in the Sahara question.

They have already visited Nouakchott and Bamako.

It should be recalled that the ad hoc commission of the OAU was set up to prepare files to be submitted to OAU extraordinary summit devoted to the Western Sahara issue, the convening of which was decided during previous African summits.

## Meeting With Bendjedid

LD041154 Algiers Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] The first meeting between President of the Republic and FLN Party Secretary Chadli Bendjedid and Nigerian and Malian Presidents Obasanjo and Traore at the presidential palace has ended.

The two presidents arrived in Algiers Thursday to hold talks within the framework of their mission with the parties concerned with the Western Sahara problem in accordance with the African summit conference.

It is recalled that Presidents Obasanjo and Traore, who are accompanied by Edem Kodjo, OAU secretary general and the foreign ministers of Nigeria and Mali, have been entrusted by the OAU five-member committee with the task of contacting the parties concerned with the Saharan question. The committee was formed during the 15th conference held in Khartoum.

The Saharan information minister has announced that contacts are being made to arrange for a meeting to be held between the said committee and the POLISARIO. He added that this meeting is one of the important matters that could be organized within the framework of the committee's visit of the area.

The two heads of state, Obasanjo and Traore, received a delegation of the POLISARIO late last night. It included Bashir Mustafa Sayyid, POLISARIO secretary general; Mohamed Lamine, SDAR prime minister; Hakim Brahim, minister of foreign affairs; and Omar Mansour and Abdelfettah Mahmoud, POLISARIO representatives in Algiers and Paris respectively.

## LIBYA

### FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES FROLINAT OFFICIAL

LD021358 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] Foreign Secretary Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki received at his office this morning the secretary general of the original FROLINAT, Dr Abba Siddick, who gave the foreign secretary a detailed review of the latest developments in Chad and the attitude of the Chad revolution to current events in Ndjamena.

### Siddick Statement

LD030950 Tripoli JANA in English 0800 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 3 May, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The general secretary of Chad liberation front FROLINAT, Abba Siddick, described the present Chadian Government as a fascist and illegal government and its presence is considered as a violation of the agreement of Kano conference in Nigeria.

In a statement to JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY correspondent, Abba Siddick affirmed that the present government in Chad is in close contact with the so-called (Israel).

He said that Goukouni Ouaddeimi sent one of his assistants to contact the enemy's embassy in Paris and Goukouni had earlier admitted in a statement in Nigeria that he was ready to forge an alliance with the enemy.

Abba Siddick said that Goukouni Ouaddeimi only seeks to control power as he allied himself with Hissein Habre, and both are from one tribe, ignoring all other tribes and parties of national reconciliation in Chad.

This is the same method which was pursued by Tombalbaye and Felix Malloum who tried to suppress the Chadian people by implementing tribal rule and depriving the other sections of the people from participating in the construction of Chad.

Abba Siddick affirmed that the so-called Goukouni and Habre government cannot by any means achieve national unity and cannot provide effective solutions for the political economic and social problems from which the country is suffering.

He added by saying: "The so-called present government does not exist and does not rely on any legal support. We can say that it is considered as a violation of the agreement of Kano conference and that the alleged state council is considered as non-existent as from 1st April, 1979. This means that as from 1st April, 1979, there is not a state council but two wings which are the northern armed forces of Hissein Habre and the forces of Goukouni Ouaddeimi who falsely claims that they represent the forces of FROLINAT.

He went on to say that Goukouni and Habre violated the first Kano agreement, the agreement which stipulated the withdrawal of all armed elements from the capital Ndjamena to a distance of 100 kilometers and [word indistinct] the capital from any military presence, but they did not withdraw their forces from the capital and instead changed the military uniform into civilian clothes, and this violates Kano agreement.

Abba Siddick added: the second violation was the refusal of Goukouni and Habre to discuss with any party for finding a political solution with the other Chadian parties which participated on the second congress of Kano.

Answering the question concerning the reasons of the failure of Kano second congress, Abba Siddick said that he knew from the start that this congress would not lead to any positive results because the state council--formed from the four parties: Goukouni, Habre, Abakar Abderahman and a representative from the Chadian Armed Forces--was formed to fill the political vacuum during the period from 23 March to April 1. Starting from the 1st of last April this council is automatically considered dissolved and its constituent parties should become ordinary factions which should join the other factions equally in Kano's second [as received] congress.

He added that during the term of this council, the group of Goukouni and Habre (?found) aids and support from foreign countries and were established as an authority due to its presence in the capital and it refused to take part in Kano second congress so its intrasigence was due to the external aids.

He went on to say: During Kano second congress a member of the neighbouring countries delegations participating in that congress told me that it was not logical that we ask to take part in power with those who acquired it with the power of arms.

He meant by this the military existence of Goukouni and Habre.

He said: In Kano third congress force should be resorted to to make those who want to govern the country by force understand.

With regard to his opinion on the intervention of the imperialist forces in Chad in an attempt to partition it into north and south, Abba Siddick said: In general, imperialism and external power want to repartition the African Continent to weaken the African countries in order to exploit this continent and transfer it into a source from which they draw raw materials. In this respect Chad is not an exception.

He added that the existence of a real power in Chad does not enable imperialism to achieve its projects and interests in partitioning Chad, and we consider the frontiers that divide the African countries as colonialist frontiers, so we should all fight to consolidate all efforts to keep the geographical existence that imperialism wants to abolish. Answering a question concerning his stand towards the new government in Chad, he said: "At present we represent a popular and military force, and we represent the people's opinion, whether the original FROLINAT, the revolutionary democratic council, the Chadian Armed Forces, or people's liberation forces."

He added: "We should organize ourselves to be one voice and will in order to impose a political and military solution, because it is unacceptable that a group representing a minority of the Chadian people should impose its power on the whole of Chadian people.

At the end of his speech, Dr Abba Siddick praised the role of the Jamahiriyah in supporting the Chadian revolution, saying: "The Jamahiriyah has not concealed her support for the Chadian revolution to achieve its aims and to set up an independent state including economic independence from any foreign influence. The Jamahiriyah has also tried to find a solution by coordinating with other neighbouring countries participating in Kano conference." He added: "There are historical and human relations that link the two countries together so we, the Chadians together with the Libyans, should not get trapped by the ambush of imperialism and its agents." He went on to say: "We should know that the imperialism puppet regime's strategy is to strike the progressive regimes whether in Africa or in the Third World countries, so it is in their interest to create problems among the neighbouring countries in order to exploit these countries."

IMPERIALIST ACTS OF 'TERROR, SUPPRESSION' CONDEMNED

LD030950 Tripoli JANA in English 0827 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 3 May, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah delegation has condemned all acts of terror and suppression faced by the Third World nations by imperialist countries with the aim of harming their freedom and security.

During the conference held in Geneva on the formulation of an international agreement on terrorism and holding hostages, the Libyan delegation reaffirmed condemnation of all acts that harm [word indistinct] and their freedom.

The Jamahiriyah delegation distinguished between people's struggle for their freedom and self-determination such as the struggle of the Palestinian people to return to their usurped homeland and the struggle of the African people in confronting the racist regimes which step upon the freedom and dignity of the African human being and the terror practised by the imperialist countries [words indistinct] military force, strategic weapons, and by economic pressures.

The Jamahiriyah delegation pointed out the efforts of the Jamahiriyah in this field, at individual and peoples level.

For instance, the Jamahiriyah with her efforts managed to release Mrs and Mr Kloster and Priest Birera. And at peoples level, the Jamahiriyah supported the national liberation movements struggling for freedom and return to their lands.

On behalf of non-alignment countries, the Jamahiriyah delegation rejected the motion put forward by the Western countries, because it lacks the principles of sovereignty and territorial security.

## MAURITANIA

### PRIME MINISTER BOUCEIF ON CONTACTS WITH POLISARIO

LD032046 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] As regards the Mauritanian-Saharan negotiations which have become the topic of discussion these days, Mauritanian Prime Minister Ahmed Ould Bouceif made a statement today following his talks with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing in Paris. He said that Mauritania was prepared to immediately enter into contacts with the POLISARIO and to start negotiations with it even without Morocco's participation in order to reach an acceptable, just settlement. He added: We are ready to seek a genuine peace in the area based on the internationally accepted principles, and we support the Saharan people's right to self-determination. He also said that Mauritania was ready to negotiate with the other parties concerned on ways of implementing this principle, and that Mauritania does not oppose the holding of a referendum on the matter.

Saharan officials recently declared that negotiations between the POLISARIO and Mauritania must be based on the Tripoli protocol signed some time ago between Libya and Mauritania and under which Mauritania pledged to return the area it occupies in the Sahara to the Saharan national authorities.

## MOROCCO

### BOUABID PRESENTS GOVERNMENT PROGRAM TO HOUSE

LD031416 Rabat MAP in English 1252 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, May 3 (MAP)--Maata Bouabid, Morocco's premier and justice minister, presented here Wednesday a declaration before the House of Representatives, announcing the program of his government, in which he dealt with notably the safeguard of the national territory, the recent social and economic measures undertaken by the government, the dialogue between the government and the national trade unions, and the foreign policy.

On the first subject, the Moroccan minister stressed the unanimous Moroccan response to the royal message addressed to the House of Representatives, concerning the implementation of the rigorous policy aiming at the protection of the national territory, the safeguard of the state security and sovereignty, as well as the end of a state of "neither war, nor peace."

The Moroccan minister added that: "Algerian Government's obstination in their expansionist aims and their continued hostilities with regard to our national rights, constitutes an obstacle to the achievement of the social and economic welfare, so [word indistinct] by Morocco, Algeria and Mauritania, as well as to the edification of the great Maghreb to which we all aspire."

Concerning the recent social and economic measures undertaken by the government, Bouabid stated in his speech: "Despite the already taken measures, other disposals will be set up, in order to re-launch the economic activity, to promote employment, and to progressively reduce the social disparities existing, on the one hand, between the social classes incomes, and on the other hand the different provinces and regions."

On the dialogue between the Moroccan Government and the national trade unions, the Moroccan minister indicated that the government will resume the dialogue with the trade unions, the professional organizations and the patronage. It will also work for the research of a permanent basis, for the dialogue and the concentration, allowing a continued evaluation of the social and economic situation, and its repercussions on the salaries, prices and employment.

For the agricultural field, Bouabid underlined in his speech the interest granted by the government to this area, which he said constitutes one of the priorities of our development policy, and by pursuing and reinforcing the actions already undertaken.

On the Middle East question, the prime minister went on saying that: "Morocco's position is clear, concerning the Middle East conflict; no peace can be reached without the establishment of a just and lasting peace in this region, the adoption of a global solution, and Israel's withdrawal from all Arab occupied territories, including the holy city "Al Quds," and the recognition of the Palestinian's legitimate rights to the edification of a state on their territories and also the recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

"All these conditions," the minister added, "were unanimously decided by the Arab summit held in Rabat in 1974, which we consider as unquestionable. We are also engaged by the resolutions adopted by the last ministerial conference of Baghdad, and convinced of the necessity to safeguard the unity of the brother country Lebanon."

Regarding Morocco's support to African liberation movements, the prime minister said: "Morocco, being an African country, will remain faithful to its essential options concerning its support to the African liberation movements, the struggle against racial discrimination, the support to countries, which sovereignty and [words indistinct] unity are objects of foreign aggressions as well as it will continue the strengthening of cooperation and solidarity ties with Mauritania."

"The government," the minister concluded, "considers that it is necessary to make known Morocco's positions, inside and outside of our country, to ensure the defense of its causes and interests before the international opinion, and also our active presence in the meetings and congresses, of economic character, in order to uphold the causes of the third world economic liberation, and the edification of a more equitable new world economic order."

MAURITANIAN PRIME MINISTER DEPARTS 2 MAY

LD021938 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Summary] Mauritanian Prime Minister Lt Col Ahmed Ould Bouceif this evening left Fez for Paris. He was seen off by the Moroccan prime minister, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, the interior minister, and others.

KING HASSAN HOLDS TALKS WITH SAUDI PRINCE FAHD

LD032314 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II, may God grant his victory, today at noon received in the royal palace at [word indistinct] His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince and deputy prime minister, who has been visiting Morocco since yesterday.

During this reception his majesty held political talks with Prince Fahd. After this, his majesty gave a luncheon in honor of his highness which was attended by His Highness Prince Moulay Abdallah; His Royal Highess Prince Muhammad ibn Abdallah; His Royal Highness Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Azia; Shaykh Fakhri Shaykh al-Ard, Saudi ambassador to Morocco; and other Saudi personalities. It was also attended by some Moroccan personalities led by Maata Bouabid, prime minister and minister of justice.

**WESTERN SAHARA**

DEFENSE MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON MILITARY VICTORIES

LD030556 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] A military communique has been issued by the Saharan Defense Ministry tonight which says that the Saharan strugglers have continued to mount a series of military operations against the invading forces in southern Morocco and in the Saharan territories still under occupation. The communique said that the (Al-Buyat) garrison was subjected to concentrated artillery shelling daily at the hand of the Saharan fighters who, through this shelling, destroyed the military installations of their enemies. In the occupied Saharan territories, Saharan forces attacked the garrison in charge of guarding station No 2 of the conveyor belt of the Bu Craa mines. During the attack, then Moroccan soldiers were killed. This was in addition to the attacks against the garrisons of Amgala and Guelta Zammur, where eight royalist soldiers were killed.

INFORMATION MINISTER ON LIBERATION OF AMGALA

LD032032 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] In a statement today, the information minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic announced a new heroic victory for the Saharan fighters, namely the total liberation of the town of Amgala on 29 April. The minister said that the liberation of Amgala had been accomplished following a fierce battle lasting several days between Saharan fighters and invading royalist Moroccan forces the latter had to flee after suffering severe casualties in life and equipment.

POLISARIO'S EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVE ON OAU

LD032044 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] The POLISARIO's representative in Europe has made a statement in Paris prior to the arrival of the Mauritanian prime minister there on a visit to France. He called on the OAU not to confuse the aggressor and those suffering the aggression. He said that the role of the organization was to persuade the aggressors to submit to international legitimacy and respect the resolutions adopted by international organizations, particularly the United Nations and the OAU.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DISPUTES CAIRO STATEMENT

TA040817 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 4 May 79 TA

[Text] The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem says there is no foundation to the statement of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry according to which the Camp David agreement binds Israel to abondon Judaea and Samaria, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights. In his announcement the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem said that the opposite is true. The Golan Heights are not mentioned at all in the Camp David agreements. Negotiations to determine the border between Israel and Syria should be conducted between these two countries only. It was agreed at Camp David that the IDF forces should remain in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip and that there will be only a certain withdrawal of the IDF forces from these regions, forces which will redeploy in definite security sites.

LABOR PARTY COMMENTS ON AUTONOMY PROGRAM

TA031609 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 3 May 79 TA

[Text] The Labor Party says that the autonomy program the prime minister is proposing aims at continuing Israel's full control over Judaea and Samaria and, because of this, blocks any opening to a national solution to the Palestinian problem and makes the peace process more difficult. The program will necessarily lead to severe shocks in the territories, the government will be forced to suppress any indications of rebellion, and violence and Israel's image will be damaged. The party's reactions team thinks that Menahem Begin's autonomy program will endanger the normalization with Egypt just at the point when Israel finds itself on an earlier border and it may, in the end, lead to borders which will not guarantee the minimum required for the country's security.

Reaction From Begin's Office

TA031810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 3 May 79 TA

[Text] The prime minister's office says that the Labor Party is inciting foreign elements of various kinds against the State of Israel. This was how it reacted to the announcement by the Labor Party reactions team that the autonomy program the prime minister is proposing aims at continuing full Israeli control over Judaea and Samaria and, because of this, blocks every opening to a national solution to the Palestinian problem and makes the peace process more difficult. The prime minister's office says that the Labor Party reactions team has not read Mr Begin's program, does not know its contents and now, from the beginning, is permitting itself to speak about laying mines around the peace process, while no decisions have yet been made concerning the autonomy, either by the Cabinet or by the ministerial committee. The prime minister's office adds that this is one of the gravest expressions of lack of national and state responsibility characterizing the Labor Party. This is nothing but a result of the Labor Party's unwillingness to accept the fact that the nation moved it into the opposition, while today's government signed the peace treaty with Egypt, the prime minister's office says.

## Labor Party on Rebuke

TA032029 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1830 GMT 3 May 79 TA

[Text] In reaction to the hysterical rebukes by the prime minister's office, the Labor Party reactions team has announced that the Labor Party does not need any instruction by the prime minister on how to take its positions in a democratic country.

The prime minister is deceiving the nation, his party and the opposition by promising a national consensus on the issue of the Rafah Labor Party's duty to warn the nation now against further deception.

It would be worthwhile for the prime minister to remember that this is a democratic country where there is no need for his office to approve any position taken.

The main points of the prime minister's program are well known and were presented in the radio interview on Independence Day and this or that detail neither adds to nor detracts from the fact that the prime minister's autonomy program is dangerous to the future of the State of Israel.

## HA'ARETZ ON PUBLICATION OF AUTONOMY PLAN

TA031338 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 3 May 79 p 9 TA

[Editorial: "Should the Plan Be Publicized?"]

[Text] Prime Minister Begin said in a broadcast yesterday that the Israeli autonomy plan is to be made officially public. In reply to a question put to him by the interviewer he replied that the plan will become known to the public in any case, and this being so, it would be best to have it published officially.

It is not the job of a newspaper to criticize that intention. It can be said with satisfaction that the prime minister is becoming accustomed to the ability of the media to supply readers, listeners and viewers with the information they require in order to form a political opinion, as members of the electorate to the 10th Knesset, based on a knowledge of the facts. Yet, even if the public's right to know the facts is recognized as is the right of the written and electronic press to impart the information, this does not eliminate the responsibility of assessing whether an early publication of our government's plan will further the prospects of agreement with Egypt (and Jordan and Palestinian representatives, if they enter the negotiations). The answer to that question is not necessarily positive.

After announcing that the Cabinet will bring the plan to the attention of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, he remarked that he will not seek parliamentary approval. If he were to do so, he would spoil the chances of agreement emerging from the negotiations. There is certainly no call for international negotiations between parliaments, but the prime minister should also be aware that official publication is liable to limit the maneuverability of the Israeli delegation, even if it is not discussed or voted upon by the Knesset plenum. It is not up to us to recommend that official publication be avoided, but there is no denying that refraining from it may enable the government, if it is forced to deviate from its plan, to claim that what was published by the media is either incorrect or inaccurate; official publication before the negotiations begin would, on the other hand, expose the government to attacks by the opposition for excessive concessions.

Since it may be assumed that Mr Begin is not interested in creating that opportunity for the Alinement or for loyalists to the Herut's principles, it may be guessed that he will make the autonomy plan public not only because he estimates that he would not be able to keep it strictly secret anyway, but also to obviate any kind of compromise with the Egyptian delegation. While this may impress most participants in the Herut national conference, it cannot be expected to impress the Egyptian delegation. They are bound to argue that since the Israeli delegation is subject not only to the principles which the leaders of Israel have repeatedly declared, but also to a detailed plan which has been publicized officially, real negotiations are impossible, that Israeli publication actually condemns the negotiations to an early stalemate, and after months of trying to resolve the stalemate it may end without any results.

One can easily imagine the United States stepping in in such circumstances. Under U.S. pressure a way out of the tangle may be found, as in the peace treaty negotiations. Mr Vance has already announced "full U.S. participation" in the autonomy negotiations and President Carter has appointed Mr Robert Strauss as his representative. It is of interest to find that not only President as-Sadat but also Mr Begin have agreed to the appointment, even though no place was allotted to the United States in these negotiations in the Camp David accords. U.S. partnership could have been turned down on legal counts to which the prime minister is so partial. It is therefore to be assumed that Mr Begin is banking on U.S. intervention to save the negotiations from failure. He assumes that the need not to clash with Washington will make it easier for him to defend the concessions which the Israeli delegation agrees to.

Mr Begin may know in his heart that the autonomy to emerge from the negotiations will not be like the one he is about to propose, and that only by indirect means would he be able to obtain a parliamentary majority for his new product. Yet he still has time to think over what he said yesterday: May it not be better to go to the negotiations without official publication of a Cabinet resolution, so as to reach agreement with Egypt of our own free will, rather than binding himself and our delegation with iron chains which the American leadership will come to undo?

4 MAY MORNING PRESS DISCUSSES AUTONOMY ISSUE

TA040907 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 4 May 79 TA

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] Almost all papers today deal with the autonomy negotiations. All agree that it will lead to internal and external political struggles.

DAVAR says that any possible version of the autonomy plan according to the government's basic conception is unacceptable to the opposition since grave dangers are inherent in this plan. Therefore, the opposition should set out with warnings. The prime minister, who has a misconception of the opposition's duty, does not think so. DAVAR says that Begin has lately revealed a tendency to appear as head of Etzel [national military organization, pre-1948 group led by Begin] and not as prime minister and perhaps this need not be regretted.

HA'ARETZ says that As-Sadat's recent declarations should not be interpreted as meaning that he is prepared, as it were, to give in to the Israeli claim of sovereignty over Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. The opposite is true--the very fact of the growing differences between Egypt and the Arab world pushes him to radicalize his position with regard to the Palestinian problem.

HA'ARETZ believes we should appreciate As-Sadat's firm stand in face of wide opposition and to further cultivate the partnership with him despite the difficulties involved.

'AL HAMISHMAR states that the prime minister's autonomy proposal contains all the ingredients which promise failure in advance. The proposal ignores the fact that the autonomy should serve only as an interim stage. The concept of annexing Judaea and Samaria coupled with granting limited rights of self-rule is mistaken and may bring about the collapse of the peace agreements with Egypt or a surrender of the government along the lines of the southern border model.

HATZOFE attacks the Labor Party for hurrying to react vehemently to the autonomy plan. HATZOFE says the Labor Party leadership will not be deterred from using all possible means to disrupt the government's political moves. It is in this campaign that the government's ability to defend the existing positions of the state will be tested.

EHRLICH AGREES TO INCREASE SETTLEMENT BUDGET

TA031548 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 3 May 79 p 5 TA

[By Gid'on 'Eshet]

[Text] Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich agreed to put about 1.6 billion Israeli pounds at the disposal of the Agriculture Ministry to be primarily used for settlement needs beyond the green line.

In a meeting on Monday between Ministers Ehrlich and Sharon the following details were discussed and concluded:

A. The budget for new settlements will be increased by 700 million Israeli pounds. Most of the new settlements will be beyond the green line.

B. The flower growers will receive special loans and grants worth about 500 million Israeli pounds. The funds will be funneled to them, among other things, by special compensation payments and the postponement of the repayment of loans.

C. The bulk of credit for importing agricultural equipment will be increased by about 400 million Israeli pounds.

D. This year about 1,000 dunams of greenhouses will be established, mainly beyond the green line--400 dunams will be in the Rafah approaches region. This will be done in spite of the fact that the region will be evacuated within 3 years. About 160 dunams of greenhouses will be set up in the Jordan Valley.

E. Concerning the grove owners demand for special compensation, it was concluded that the finance minister will meet with the farmers union in order to hear what is happening in this branch.

Great exasperation prevails in the Finance Ministry about the conclusions reached between Ministers Ehrlich and Sharon. It transpires that in the advance discussions held in the Finance Ministry Ehrlich agreed to approve only supplements of about 310 million Israeli pounds for the Agriculture Ministry and even this at the cost of freezing building of additional greenhouses due to the existing surplus of flowers. However, in his meeting with Sharon, Ehrlich retreated from the early conclusions reached in the Finance Ministry and made concessions to the agriculture minister in all spheres.

There was surprise in the Finance Ministry at the fact that Ehrlich is increasing budgets only about a week before he is submitting a plan for budget cuts to the government.

3 MAY PRESS ON SAUDI-EGYPTIAN-U.S. RELATIONS, SETTLEMENTS

TA031246 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 3 May 79 TA

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Text] MA'ARIV writes that an interesting development has occurred in the strange political triangle formed by Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the United States. Washington has rushed to defend the Saudi leaders from As-Sadat's attacks. According to the newspaper, the United States depends on oil supplies from Saudi Arabia and, therefore, it cannot react as harshly as As-Sadat to the caprice of the Saudi leaders. According to MA'ARIV, such radical reactions could have a far-reaching impact on the strategic balance in the Middle East.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT writes that the excited argument on the settlements between the U.S. President and the Israeli prime minister will be won not by the last one to speak but by the first one to act. According to the newspaper, Carter is allowing Begin to make a few speeches. However, ultimately, if Begin does not act in the West Bank Carter will become the winner.

SOVIET DELEGATION TO ARRIVE 'NEXT WEEK'

TA031824 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 3 May 79 TA

[Text] A four-member Soviet delegation will come to Israel next week as the guest of the association of friendship with the Soviet Union at the celebrations marking the victory over Germany in World War II. Our correspondent Dan Eshel was told that this time the level of the delegation has been raised. Its members are the political writer of the paper IZVESTIYA, Aleksandr Ruben, the former partisan (Leonid Bernstein), the dean of the faculty of foreign languages of the University of Moscow, (Yuri Gershonov Gavriel) and the member of the Secretariat of the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, (Gennadiy Abdeyev).

ARAB LAND EXPROPRIATED BY INTERIOR MINISTRY

TA031935 Jerusalem POST in English 3 May 79 p 3 TA

[Text] Acre--Approximately 116 dunams of land belonging to the Arab villages of Yirka and Deir el-Asad, near here, have been expropriated by the Interior Ministry for development of the Tefen industrial region.

Seventy-seven dunams are to be used for the development of the kibbutz Kishor, and the other 39 are for moshav Tuval.

Negotiations with the landowners had gone on for three years, during which they had rejected proposals of financial compensation or alternative land.

TERRORIST ORGANIZATION UNCOVERED; EIGHT ARRESTED

TA040628 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 4 May 79 TA

[Text] The security forces have recently uncovered a terrorist organization of Israeli Arabs who belong to the Fatah organization. To date eight people have been arrested. They are residents of Nazareth, Haifa, Kafr Yasif, Nahf and El Fureidis. The terrorist act carried out near the large synagogue on Hertzl Street in Haifa in January 1979, an attempt to set Egged buses on fire in Nazareth, plans to hurt collaborators and the writing of anti-Israeli slogans are attributed to several members of this group.

All the detainees were brought before magistrates in Nazareth and 'Akko and detention orders were issued against them for 15 days. The investigation of this affair is continuing.

GAZA PARENTS APPEAL TO EGYPT FOR RELEASE OF SONS

TA031343 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 3 May 79 TA

[Text] The parents of security prisoners from the Gaza Strip request that the Egyptian authorities act to secure the release of their sons.

Our correspondent Bassam Ja'bar reports that the parents have appealed to several Al-'Arish notables and emphasized their support for the peace treaty and President as-Sadat's policy. Some notables told our correspondent they intended to submit the request after the IDF's withdrawal from Al-'Arish.

DETAINEES MAY BE RELEASED AS GESTURE TO EGYPT

TA040622 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 4 May 79 TA

[Text] Israel may release several dozen security detainees as a gesture to Egypt. The intention is to release them at the end of the month when the Al-'Arish talks open. The prisoners in question are security prisoners who have not committed grave offenses. This is reported by our correspondents Shim'on Schiffer and Pinhas 'Inbari.

HIGH COURT REJECTS STUDENT'S EXPULSION APPEAL

TA031351 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 3 May 79 TA

[Text] The High Court of Justice rejected the appeal of Riyad Abu Awwad, a student residing in Bi'r Zayt near Ramallah, against the military governor of Judaea and Samaria. The court decided that the expulsion order issued against him is valid.

Our correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that 4 months ago the commander of Judaea and Samaria issued an order to expel the youth to Lebanon because of his involvement with radical groups which incite the residents of the territories to act against the military government and work to annihilate the State of Israel.

In his appeal the student claimed that his opinions were no different from similar opinions expressed among the Arab public and Jewish circles such as Naturei Qarta [fanatical radical sect of Orthodox Jews in Israel]. The youth produced the manifesto published by Arab students at the Hebrew university calling for the abolition of the Jewish entity in the State of Israel to back his claim. However, the justices rejected this claim and decided that the signatures on the manifesto were not from those in charge of security and order in the territories. This responsibility lies with the army and thus the court does not interfere with the considerations of the commander of Judaea and Samaria, particularly since the advisory committee has checked them.

BETHLEHEM UNIVERSITY CLOSED DUE TO RIOTS

TA031600 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 3 May 79 TA

[Text] The military government today closed the Bethlehem University for 4 days because of student rioting. At noon IDF soldiers were forced to enter the university in order to restore order.

This morning the Bi'r Zayt University was also closed. Today students rioted in several towns in Judaea and Samaria. They erected barriers and threw stones at vehicles.

NEVE TZUF SETTLERS PROTEST LACK OF SECURITY

TA031950 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 3 May 79 TA

[Excerpt] The Neve Tzuf settlers decided last night not to cooperate with the IDF in view of the security situation which is, they say, degenerating in Judaea and Samaria. The settlers demanded that the Bi'r Zayt college be closed and expulsion orders be issued against the college's directors and its team of lecturers. This afternoon the settlers demonstrated at the prime minister's office in Jerusalem.

[Begin videotape] The demonstrators, Neve Tzuf settlers and 30 children are demanding that the prime minister meet with them in order to discuss the degeneration of the security situation in Samaria. They say they cannot drive to their homes safely, nor can they leave the settlement without a guard. With their demonstration they are trying to direct the prime minister's attention to the difficult situation prevailing in the area, a situation which will become worse when autonomy is implemented in the territories. According to them, the IDF, apparently on the government's orders, is not protecting the roads leading to Neve Tzuf. [end videotape]

WOMEN IN HADASSA BUILDING TO BE REMOVED

TA031810 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 3 May 79 p 1 TA

[By 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpt] The 15 women and children who invaded the old Hadassa building in Hebron a week ago will apparently be evacuated this week, even if they have to be taken out by force. A decision to this effect was made on the eve of Independence Day in a consultation held by senior government elements.

The military authorities in Hebron have in the meantime closed off the building and do not allow the women and children to have contact with outside visitors, except for food supplies during a half hour every day.

On Independence Day eve hundreds of sympathizers reached the Hadassa building carrying flags and delivered speeches about the Jewish right to settle in Hebron.

YAMIT SETTLERS SHUT OFF GAS WELLS IN PROTEST

TA040633 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 4 May 79 TA

[Text] Settlers from the Yamit District have shut off the three gas wells in their district, thus preventing the transfer of the gas to 'Arad. They have informed the energy minister about their action. The settlers demand that the government promise them to do its best to prevent the handover of the district to Egypt and the evacuation of the settlements.

## EAST JERUSALEM ELECTRICITY COMPANY FUNDS CONFISCATED

TA041953 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 4 May 79 p 4 TA

[By Tawfiq Khuri]

[Text] This week the Jerusalem magistrates court issued an order confiscating the funds of the East Jerusalem electricity company deposited in Israeli banks at the request of the national electricity company.

The national electricity company, which supplies two-thirds of the current sold by the East Jerusalem electricity company, was forced to appeal to the magistrates court after it found no other way to recover outstanding debts. The East Jerusalem electricity company presently owes the Israeli electricity company about 35 million Israeli pounds. The Israeli company tried several times in the past to appeal to the court, but it was prevented from doing so at the request of the Ministry of Energy and the Jerusalem municipality, who did not want to torpedo the negotiations with the Arab company. Over recent weeks a framework agreement was achieved between the East Jerusalem company and the Ministry of Energy that the Arab company will concede the supply of electric current to the Jewish quarters and the settlements in the territories in return for receiving a grant of 48 million Israeli pounds and advanced technological equipment worth 12 million Israeli pounds. Several members of the administrative council of the Arab company recommended accepting this framework agreement, but the mayors of Ramallah and Al-Birah, who are known for their extremist positions and who are also members of the administrative council, opposed this and prevented the approval of the framework agreement.

In the meantime, a delegation from the East Jerusalem electricity company is in Amman with the aim of convincing the Jordanian Government to resume the financial aid to the company to pay the debts of the company which total 70 million Israeli pounds. Jordan is opposed to granting aid to the company, claiming that it is not prepared to subsidize electricity which is sold to Jews. Because of this the negotiations were held with the Ministry of Energy which decided on the above-mentioned framework agreement.

Our correspondent has learned that the East Jerusalem electricity company has no significant deposits in Israeli banks. However, all the electricity bills customers pay to the post office and banks will be confiscated for the benefit of the Israeli electricity company.

## BRIEFS

SOVIET IMMIGRATION STATISTICS--In the last year (1 April 1978 to 31 March 1979) 29,630 new immigrants arrived in Israel, compared with 22,368 new immigrants during the same period the year before. That is an increase of 7,262 people, which is 32.4 percent. This was reported yesterday by the head of the Jewish Agency Immigration and Absorption Department, Rafa'el Kotlowitz, at the plenary meeting of the Jewish Agency Executive in Jerusalem, which was chaired by Arye Dultzin and was attended by all the members of the committee from Israel and abroad. Last month (in March) a new high was marked in the number of Jews who left the Soviet Union--4,418 people. The previous high was in October 1973, when 4,408 people emigrated from the Soviet Union. Similarly, the rate of dropouts reached a new high last month: 65.3 percent, or 2,887 dropouts out of the 4,418 emigrants. The number of new immigrants from the Soviet Union last month (March) reached 1,642 people, which is an increase of 70 percent over the 964 immigrants who arrived from the Soviet Union in March of last year. [Text] [Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 19 Apr 79 p 7 TA]

THOUSANDS MOURN DEATH OF AYATOLLAH MOTAHHARI

LD031115 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] In response to His Great Eminence Imam Khomeyni's call, ceremonies were held in Qom today in memory of martyr Professor Motahhari. The late martyr Professor Motahhari's glorious funeral ceremony today was attended by members of the late professor's family, the prime minister, several members of the Cabinet, members of the Council of the Revolution, university professors, clergymen, students and other sections of Tehran citizenry.

The great struggler, His Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani, issued a message today on the occasion of the assassination of the great Professor Morteza Motahhari. Ayatollah Taleqani, addressing the sons of Islam and Iran, warned that terrorism would breed terrorism, fear and anarchy. In a society of terrorism, fear and anarchy, (?clashes) and rebellion will emerge, followed by dependence on and subservience to hegemonist powers and enslavement. Ayatollah Taleqani said: In the unique and liberating Islamic revolution, in which every individual and group is able to voice constructive criticism, there is no room or motive for terrorism.

This morning thousands of people throughout the country went into mourning to mark the death of Professor Motahhari.

YAZDI SAYS ARMED FORCES TO BE CUT BY HALF

JN031117 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1045 GMT 3 May 79 JN

[Text] New York, 3 May--Iranian acting Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi has stressed his country's support for the Palestinian cause and denounced the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, describing it as a capitulatory agreement.

In an interview with the New York TIMES today, Yazdi added that the Egyptian policy is hostile to Islamic principles and contradicts the Islamic world's interests.

Yazdi expressed the hope that the U.S. Government will not allow the shah to return for a visit to the United States or to reside there. This will be proof of the good intentions of the United States toward Iran.

Yazdi added that the Iranian Government intends to decrease by half the number of its armed forces, which currently totals 500,000 soldiers. This will take place during the next 2 months.

NVOI: UNITED FRONT NEEDED TO SAFEGUARD REVOLUTION

TA242130 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 2100 GMT 24 Apr 79 TA

[Text] Dear compatriots, no patriot or believer in a revolution can deny the fact that in order to deepen and strengthen the achievements of the revolution which is going through its construction phase, unanimity of word and deed among the revolutionary forces is needed more than ever regardless of political and moral convictions.

"Another issue is the elimination of the destructive influence of imperialism, especially the U.S. imperialism, on our country's economic, military and educational affairs to further strengthen and expand the revolution. Undoubtedly our country's workers will perform their share of the task in solving these problems. Securing the democratic freedoms, especially freedom of expression and writing and freedom of the press and freedom of assembly, is among the vital issues of the Islamic Republic. Fortunately the Islamic Republic's provisional government has taken some action in this respect, but it is vital to achieve (?clarity) and to insure that steps taken are effective."

After noting that Iranian workers are celebrating the international Workers Day in a revolutionary period which has ended a 2,500-year-old oppressive regime, the commentary concludes: "Our country's workers and toilers have expressed their solidarity with all workers and toilers of the world, especially with the workers and toilers of those countries in our region which are waging heroic struggles against oppression, tyranny and exploitation. They are aware that the interests of the nation and their own interests call for unity and solidarity and for vigilance and watchfulness.

"The remnants of the defunct regime and imperialists and SAVAKists have been wounded under the crushing blows of the Iranian nation's revolution, but they have not yet been completely destroyed. They are trying to deal blows at the revolution and at our nation's achievements in a bid to restore the concessions they have lost. The conspiracies, provocations and plots resorted to in our country by the enemies of our nation require that we maintain a greater vigilance and watchfulness than ever before. We must always be prepared firmly to confront and crush the enemies of the revolution.

"While congratulating our country's struggling workers and toilers on this day, we also wish them greater success in fulfilling the revolution's aim, and in protecting and further deepening and expanding the revolutionary achievements."

The radio then carries a commentary entitled "Housing Is an Urgent Issue" which, after scoring the shah's defunct regime for neglecting the country's, especially the workers', housing problem, says that "the Islamic Republic's provisional government is now taking steps to solve this problem by using every means at its disposal." The commentary says that "in the south of Tehran and in more than 95 percent of the country's residential areas people live in places which completely lack hygenic conditions."

The commentary says: "The people expect the Islamic Republic's provisional government to solve the housing problem in the interests of the welfare and well-being of all the workers and all others concerned as soon as possible."

The people of our country learned from the documents unearthed in the office of the Israeli representative in Tehran about the enmity of Peking toward our nation.

People know that in the course of the struggles of the revolution, the people of Iran (?learned) that the Peking Embassy in Tehran, the officials of the CIA, the Israeli intelligence organization and SAVAK worked against our nation, supported the regime of the deposed shah and are now working hand-in-hand with the feudal overlords of Peking, the CIA and SAVAK against Iran's revolution.

All their efforts are directed toward creating discord in the ranks of those struggling for freedom and toward building a free and flourishing Iran. Under the masters of Peking, plans of the SAVAK and the CIA and Western intelligence organizations are being realized.

Under these sensitive circumstances, the creation of a united national and progressive front with the participation of all the forces partisan to freedom and democracy, and the establishment of the peoples' government is a vital matter.

NVOI ON IMPORTANCE OF WORKERS DAY, HOUSING PROBLEM

TA031527 [Editorial Report TA] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran at 1745 GMT on 1 May carries a commentary entitled "Workers' and Toilers' International Solidarity Day."

"Dear compatriots: Our country's workers and toilers today celebrated the world workers' and toilers' international solidarity day. Our country's workers and toilers and all national and progressive forces, together with all the world's workers and toilers, celebrated this important day. This year's Workers Day has a special meaning in our liberated country. It is the first time that this day was celebrated in our country under conditions of freedom following the overthrow of the hated monarchic regime and the victory of the national democratic and Islamic revolution and the declaration of a republic as a result of the struggle of our people."

The commentary then says that "the nation has seen the role played by the Iranian working class in the struggle against the defunct regime and the fulfillment of the revolution," and in this context stresses that "political strikes by the workers and especially the oil workers' continuous strikes played a major part in the victory of the revolution."

It goes on: "With the victory of our nation's democratic, Islamic and anti-imperialist revolution, the overthrow of the antinational monarchic regime and the proclamation of an Islamic Republic, the first phase of the revolutionary process has been concluded and our nation has entered a new dynamic phase. In this phase of the revolution great and important tasks fall on all classes of people and on all communities, including workers and toilers. In the proud history of our country's struggles, our workers have played a brilliant role in the struggle against monarchy and imperialism for national freedom. The Iranian workers' struggle is an inseparable part of our people's national and democratic movement. No one should have any doubts that today Iranian workers will also fulfill their share of the task with competence in creating a free, prosperous and independent Iran."

The commentary then says: "One of the important issues awaiting solution is the complete destruction of the legacy and the remnants of the ousted regime and the establishment of a new state mechanism in which elements related to the old regime will have no place, by purging the state apparatus, the army, the police and other government organizations."

In our disrupted country, today we are witnessing plots, conspiracies and combined instigations of the enemies, that is, U.S. imperialism, the remnants of the former regime, the SAVAKists etc., who are using the opportune moment to strike a blow at the revolution and at the Islamic Republic.

The remnants of the former regime and the hirlings of the United States and England, who, as a result of our nation's democratic and Islamic revolution, have been injured, as we see now are raising their heads from this and that corner and are trying to inflict harm in order to at least divert the revolution from its basic course.

Taking advantage of the pure and national emotions of patriotic people, the conspiratorial and divisive actions in Kurdistan and in Gonbad-e Kavus started fratricide in that region.

The enemy is lying in ambush and intends to spew the last drop of his poison against our revolution.

Once again we are witnessing another plot by the enemies of the revolution in (?Naqadeh). In this city the enemies of the Iranian nation organized fratricide among their Azarbayjani and Kurdish brethren. These situations call for vigilance by all the revolutionary forces, all the groups, organizations and national and democratic parties who believe in the revolution, and particularly the vigilance of the leaders of the revolution who have taken an oath against the enemy, an enemy who is injured but not completely eliminated, who acts with combined forces agsinst the revolutionary achievements.

In the course of the struggles and the revolution of the nation, all the antidespotic forces worked hand-in-hand under the hated regime of monarchy and despotism without considering their political views and principles and disregarding their political and organizational ties to attain a specific goal.

The fruits of this unanimity in word and deed are the destruction of the hated regime and the victory of the revolution and the establishing of a republic in our country.

Fundamental and major steps have been taken to achieve our nation's ancient dreams with the cooperation of people from all walks of life, all groups, parties and organizations, believers in the revolution. The unanimity of word and deed itself, and cooperation among all the revolutionary forces, is one of the basic and great achievements of our nation's victorious revolution which we should further deepen and strengthen and should (?safeguard) like the apple of one's eye.

The initial step in safeguarding these revolutionary achievements is to create a united front of all the forces, parties and organizations which participated in the victory of the revolution and are now watching its achievements sincerely and are making efforts in the right direction and in a healthy course for the nation's goals.

We should admit with much regret that today when the revolution has entered its important and serious phase of construction, there are individuals and groups among national, progressive and democratic forces, who, knowingly or unknowingly can end in discord, in gloom and in agitation.

The interests of our country, our nation and Iran's revolution dictate that such disruptive attitudes should be avoided. In this regard it should be openly stated that our fatherland's [words indistinct] which are being strengthened from the stables of Peking's feudal overlords, carry deceitful and antirevolutionary slogans and act in such a way that their main goal is to create bleakness and discord.

## BANGLADESH

### DACCA RADIO REPORTS EGYPT'S MUBARAK VISIT

BK031625 Dacca Domestic Service in Bengali 1430 GMT 3 May 79 BK

[Text] Egyptian Vice President Mr Husni Mubarak and (?several) other officials made a brief visit to Dacca today to explain the Egyptian stand on the peace agreement with Israel.

An official announcement after his departure from Dacca stated that the Egyptian vice president, while on his way to India, made a brief stopover in Bangladesh after his visit to Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore.

The announcement said that Mr Husni Mubarak also called on President Zia.

Among those who greeted the Egyptian vice president at the airport were the vice president, Justice Abdus Sattar, and the foreign minister, Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq.

## INDIA

### EGYPTIAN VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR 2-DAY VISIT

BK040316 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 May 79 BK

[Text] The vice president of Egypt, Mr Husni Mubarak, arrived in New Delhi yesterday evening on a 2-day visit. He was received at the airport by the minister for external affairs, Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Talking to newsmen Mr Mubarak said he will explain to Indian leaders the peace treaty concluded between his country and Israel. He will also discuss bilateral relations as both the countries have good relations since long time.

Mr Mubarak will call on the president, Mr Sanjiva Reddy, and will have talks with the prime minister, Mr Desai, today. Mr Desai will host a lunch in honor of the distinguished visitor.

### As-Sadat Message to Desai

BK040854 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 4 May 79 BK

[Text] The visiting Egyptian vice president, Mr Husni Mubarak, had an hour-long meeting with the prime minister, Mr Morarji Desai, in New Delhi today. He apprised Mr Desai of the Egypt-Israel peace process in West Asia. He also handed over a message from President as-Sadat to Mr Desai.

The external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee, was present. The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Samarendra Kundu, later called on the Egyptian leader.

### SANJAY GANDHI, OTHERS RELEASED FROM JAIL

BK040332 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 4 May 79 BK

[Text] Mr Sanjay Gandhi was released on bail from Tihar camp jail last night with 150 of his supporters who were arrested on Tuesday after clashes with police. Two Congress-I MP's, Mr Arunachalam and Mr Ramalinghan, were also released on bail.

NEW HEAVY WATER, NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS PLANNED

BK031615 Hong Kong AFP in English 1413 GMT 3 May 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, May 3 (AFP)--India proposes to set up two new nuclear power stations and three more heavy water plants, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported today.

The agency said the two power plants were officially expected to be taken up for construction in 1979-80 and 1982-83 and 1990-91.

The first two heavy water plants were to be completed by 1986-87 and the third in 1989-90.

PAKISTAN

OMANI OFFICIAL MEETS HAQ, DEPARTS

BK040346 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 May 79 BK

[Text] The under secretary of the Sultanate of Oman, Mr Yusuf al-'Alawi, called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this evening. The foreign secretary, Mr S. Shahnawaz, and the ambassador of Oman to Pakistan, Salim Muhammad al-Ghaylani, were also present on the occasion.

Later Mr Yusuf al-'Alawi left Rawalpindi for home at the end of his 3-day visit to Pakistan.